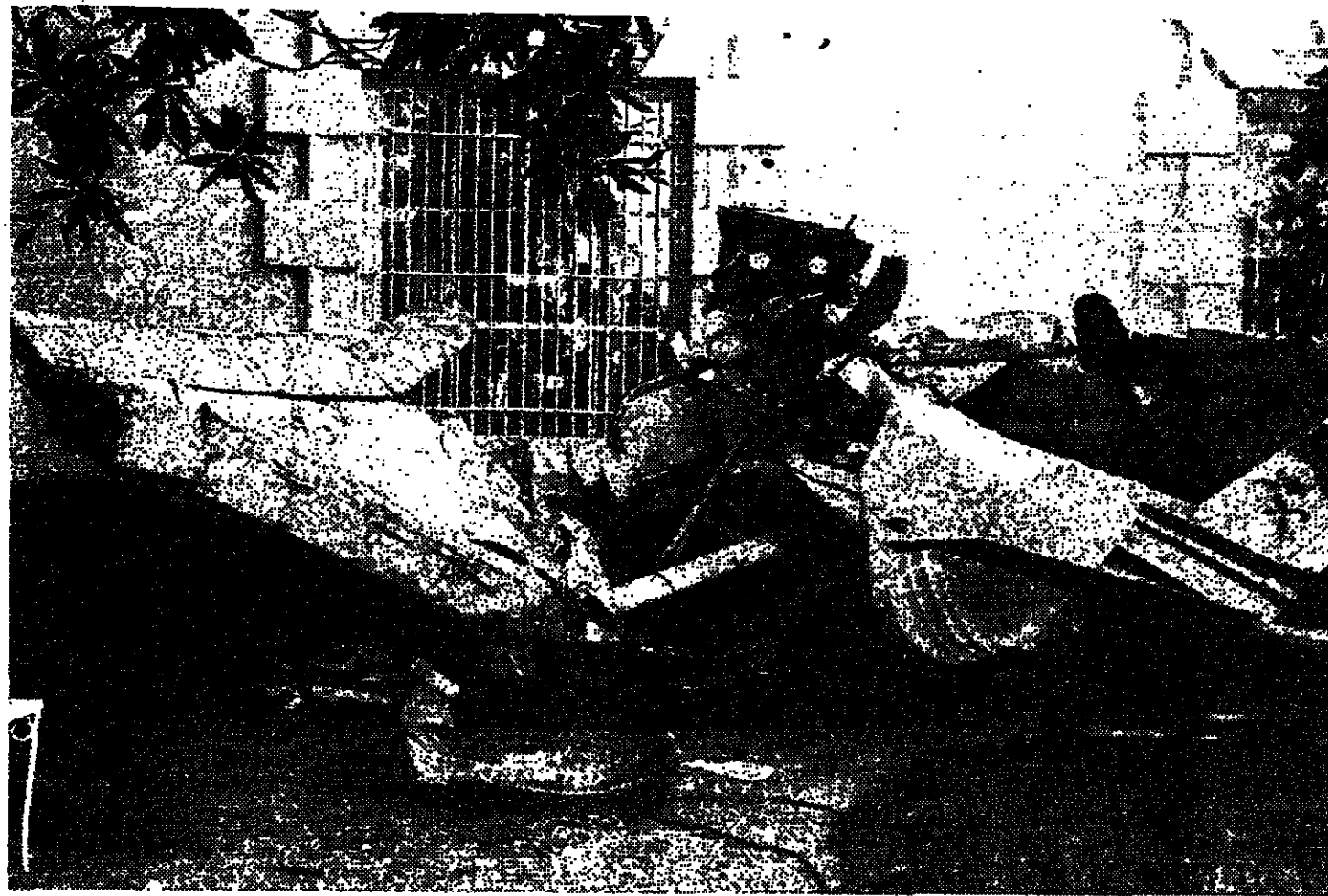


## How Did Pilot Breach the White House's Security?



Wreckage of the single-engine plane lying against the White House on Monday. President Bill Clinton leaving Blair House, right, where he and his family had been staying when the Cessna crashed.

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune  
WASHINGTON — How could it possibly happen?  
After all the well-documented threats to American presidents, several carried out with dangerous effect, how could a Maryland truck driver steal a single-engine plane, pilot it through restricted airspace over the capital and descend at night to a crash landing at the very foot of the heavily guarded White House?

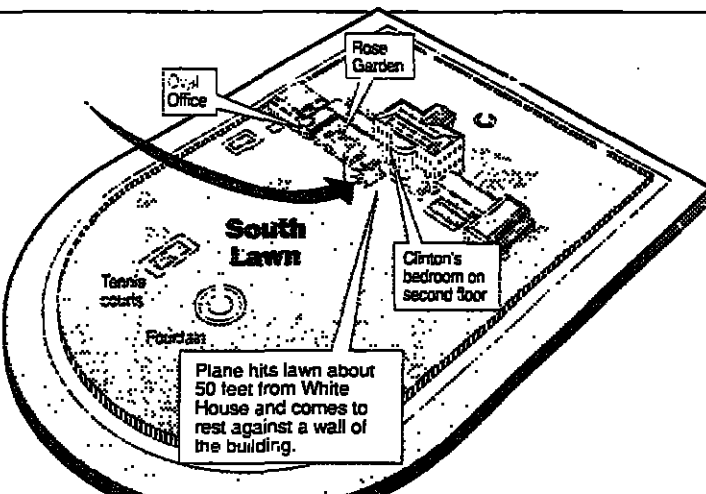
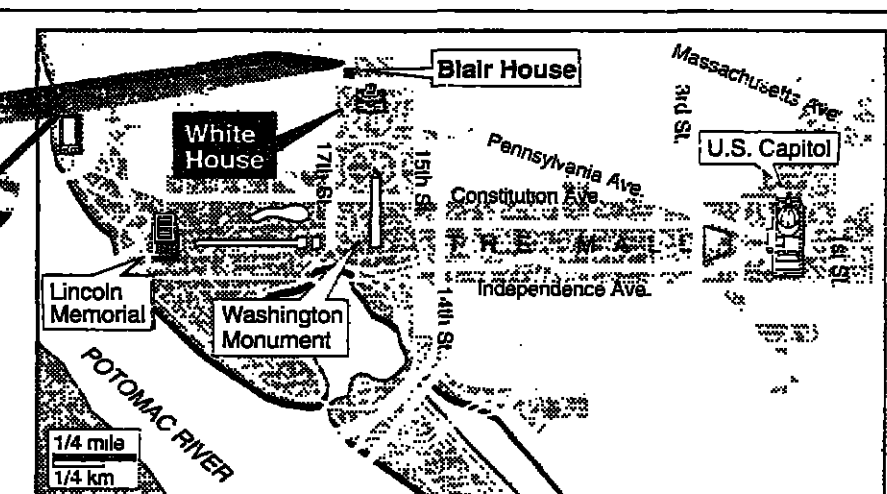
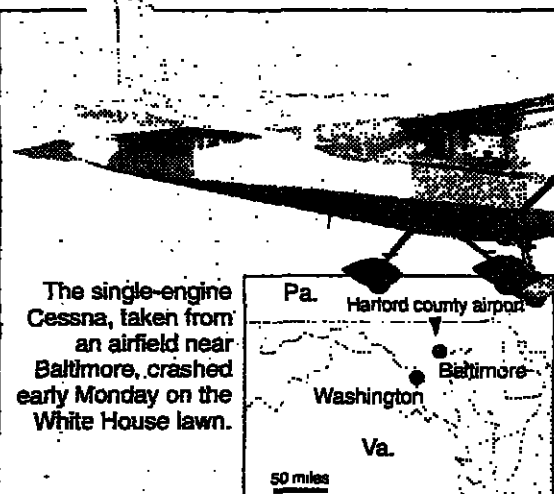
That was a question many Americans were asking Monday after a bizarre incident in which a two-seat Cessna 150 penetrated the city's no-flight zone at 1:45 A.M. and came to rest in a twisted heap on the grass a matter of feet from the office and living quarters of President Bill Clinton.  
The president and his family were asleep, not at the White House but across the street at the executive guest quarters, Blair House, because of renovations to the White House heating system.  
No one on the ground was injured, but

the pilot, Frank E. Corder, died. He was described by investigators as a 38-year-old man with an unspecified criminal record and "a prior history of mental illness," though his family said he had been treated only for alcoholism. (Page 4)  
The Associated Press said relatives described Mr. Corder as having been distraught over the death of his father and the recent breakup of his marriage. And Cable News Network said a relative had said Mr. Corder was fascinated by Mathias Rust, the young German who flew to Moscow

and landed a plane in Red Square in 1987.  
The Secret Service, which handles presidential security, said its initial investigation did not point to a deliberate attack on the president.  
Mr. Clinton said he took the incident seriously and promised that the Executive Mansion "will be kept safe, and it will be kept open and people's business will go on." He planned to sleep at the White House on Monday night, as scheduled.  
The White House sits on 18 fenced acres in the heart of Washington. It serves as the

president's home and houses offices of the president, vice president, chief of staff and senior aides. It also houses a national security "situation room," or presidential nerve center, with links to the State Department, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency.  
Government investigative agencies, including the Secret Service, moved into high gear after the crash. By midday, enough facts had emerged to quash, at least initial-

See BREACH, Page 4



Source: AP

## Deal on Family Planning Emerges in Cairo

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service  
CAIRO — After a week of acrimonious debate, the main drafting committee of the UN Conference on Population and Development agreed Monday on a program that defines the new concept of reproductive rights and lays out a 20-year strategy to deal with the world's looming population explosion.  
The new Program of Action appears to be acceptable to the four main blocs at the conference — Muslim states, developing countries, the wealthy Western nations and the Vatican along with its allies.

"On a very great proportion of the issues of population development, including family planning, the nations of the world think largely in the same way," said Nicolas Biegun, the vice chairman of the main committee. "In a way I am thankful to the Vatican for having stirred up the controversy which otherwise would not have been there at all."  
With one more day to go in the nine-day conference, the fighting appeared to have ended. The goal of the program is to curtail worldwide population growth and make family planning available worldwide.  
It also enshrines the right of women to

make their own decisions regarding their families and their relationships.  
The program says that people have the right to decide the number of children they will have and when. The document also says that all have the right to "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being" in all matters relating to reproduction.  
The document is not binding. Many countries, along with the Vatican, which vehemently opposes abortion, have chosen to interpret the phrases to suit their own

See CAIRO, Page 4

## Kiosk Hamburg Aide Resigns in Beating

HAMBURG (Reuters) — The interior minister of Hamburg state said Monday he was resigning over what he called anti-foreigner actions by the local police.  
Werner Hackmann's resignation followed press reports last week that a 44-year-old Senegalese was beaten up last January at a Hamburg police station. It

was not clear what happened to the man or why he had been held.  
Two police officers were fined several thousand Deutsche marks each for beating up the Senegalese man but were not fired. Mr. Hackmann said dismissing them would have been impossible for legal reasons.

Book Review Page 7. Chess Page 7. Crossword Page 17. Weather Page 18.

## A Day in the Life: Mandela Hones the Art of Charm and Statesmanship

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela, South Africa's indispensable man, settled into the seat of his presidential jet. He propped his chronically swollen feet on two pillows, accepted a bowl of cereal and a plate of fruit, and commenced a daylong demonstration of his art of the presidency.  
It was 6 A.M. on his 122d day as liberator-turned-chief-executive, and he had

agreed to let two reporters watch him do his job.  
Never a man oblivious to his audience, Mr. Mandela promptly embarked on a campaign of seductive engagement: deliberate charm, disarming confidences, a command of details mustered in defense of crisp convictions.  
Admirers who regard the man as a modern saint might have had moments of doubt. In the course of the day he would display an occasional meanness toward his predecessor and present deputy, Frederik

W. de Klerk, and a surprising solicitude toward corporate big shots who have quietly donated money to his cause.  
But the day would leave little question of the unique, patriarchal authority that sometimes seems to be the main force binding this country's improbable governing fusion of races and interests.  
As he poked at the fruit, Mr. Mandela recalled the paternal scolding he had just delivered to one of his closest allies, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Dressed in a union cap and T-shirt, the

president had told the unionists the last thing they wanted to hear: Ease up on the strikes, you are scaring foreign investors; prepare to tighten your belts and accept low wages, because that is how some Asian economies became tigers.  
He warned union workers against putting their own modest advantages above the needs of 5 million blacks with no jobs at all, for whom the president is convinced the only hope is to make South Africa a mecca for foreign capital.  
But Mr. Mandela knows that many in

the unions — and some senior figures in his own party — regard such thinking as sacrilege.  
"You still have this question of populism — 'Let the workers strike!' " Mr. Mandela said as he flew from Pretoria to Cape Town. "We want only investors who will invest at all costs. I'm trying to warn against that type of thinking. That is irresponsible. We must move from the position of a resistance move-

See MANDELA, Page 2

## A Russian Spa Clings, Obsessively, to Proletarian Past

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service  
ZHELEZNODORZHNY, Russia — On a tiny table not far from the whirlpool baths lies a glass pitcher of sepiacolored liquid labeled Concoction No.3. Above it, a chart indicates that Concoction No.3 helps fight "neurotic obsession."  
Every afternoon, patients have a glass of their prescribed herbal potion. Then, depending on their ailment, they undergo massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electronic joint massage, eucalyptus inhalation, sauna, hot paraffin wraps, and acupuncture, and listen to relaxation tapes.  
Six o'clock is happy hour, when all pa-

tients, whether suffering from hypertension, rheumatism, or varicose veins, gather in the solarium to sip oxygen cocktails — a foamy mixture of herbal tea, egg whites, syrup, and pumped-in oxygen.  
It is not a new age spa in California, but the Metallurg Sanatorium-Propylaxis Center, a sprawling rest and preventive medicine center just outside Moscow for the 7,000 workers of the Hammer and Sickle Factory, a large state-owned steel factory.  
Nothing has changed much at the sanatorium since it was opened in 1946. The battered, aged equipment, which includes ultraviolet lamps, inhalation cones, a low-

pressure chamber, and a quartz-ray machine, has an old-fashioned futuristic look, like Flash Gordon. Among the flower beds, a copper statue of Lenin points accusingly at the future.  
The ideological system that spawned hundreds of similar workers' health spas throughout the country has collapsed. And so has the economy that could afford free 24-day spa vacations for factory workers.  
But even those state-owned enterprises that are slouching toward bankruptcy are reluctant to close down places that have become an inalienable right in Russia. Like other such centers, the Metallurg, 11 kilometers beyond Moscow's city limits, is

reluctantly adapting itself to a market economy by taking in some paying customers. At heart, it is a quintessential Soviet institution clinging to the past.  
Gregori Derlo, 51, the chief doctor, defiantly keeps a framed photograph of Lenin across from his desk and says he does not welcome opening his sanctuary to some tourists and business travelers.  
"Times are tough," Dr. Derlo said with a shrug. "We are only on the brink of survival." Wearily he added: "I'm afraid I'm going to have to make it more of a commercial structure — open it even to

See SPA, Page 2

## New Round Of Takeovers Shakes Up 3 U.S. Firms

Borden Is Acquired, And American Express Expands Travel Sector

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Three food, pharmaceutical and financial companies announced major takeover operations in the United States on Monday as a wave of acquisitions swept the business world.  
Kohlberg Kravis, Roberts & Co. said it would take over Borden Inc., the U.S. dairy, pasta and glue maker, in its biggest purchase since buying RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. five years ago.  
Bayer AG of Germany announced it was taking over the U.S. over-the-counter drugs business of SmithKline Beecham PLC, the British-U.S. pharmaceuticals company. It said the \$1 billion deal would enable it to reacquire the Bayer trademark in the United States for the first time since World War I, when its American holdings were confiscated as enemy property.  
In another major deal, American Express Co. said it had agreed to buy the 400 U.S. travel offices and the corporate travel unit of Thomas Cook Ltd. of Britain for \$375 million.

The takeovers were part of a trend — including the \$10 billion marriage of Lockheed and Martin Marietta last month — that financial analysts say could continue for some time as companies seek to adapt to changing markets and global scope.  
Kohlberg Kravis said it would trade half its controlling interest in RJR Nabisco, or \$2 billion in stock, for all of the financially ailing Borden.

Borden sold \$5.5 billion worth of products last year, including Classico Pasta Sauce, Meadow Gold dairy products, Elmer's glue and Wall-Tex and Crown decorative products.

It has been struggling with weak earnings and heavy debt. In 1992 and 1993, it posted losses of about \$1 billion, mostly because of restructuring.

"It is clear that additional investment in our brands and capital are needed in order to capture the company's potential," said Frank J. Tasco, chairman of Borden.

A definitive merger agreement is expected by Sept. 23, depending on approval by lenders and regulators.  
Under the buyout, Borden, which is based in Columbus, Ohio, will become a private company headed by its senior managers.

"With greater access to capital and an incentive compensation that encourages managers to think like owners, Borden will be well positioned to develop the full value of its many strong underlying assets and excellent brands," Kohlberg Kravis said.

In a related operation, RJR Nabisco said it would take a 20 percent stake in Borden after the merger. It said it would issue \$500 million in common shares in return for newly issued Borden shares priced at \$14.25 each.

The Bayer deal concerns the over-the-

See MERGERS, Page 4

## Train Bomb In Dublin Claimed by Protestants

DUBLIN — After warnings from outlawed Protestant paramilitaries, a bomb exploded Monday on a train as it pulled into a central Dublin station, slightly injuring two middle-aged passengers.  
The police said that 2 kilograms (about 4.5 pounds) of explosives had been packed into a shoebox, but that only the detonator had exploded.

The illegal Ulster Volunteer Force claimed responsibility for the attack, the first by Protestants in Dublin since the Irish Republican Army declared a ceasefire Aug. 31. It said in a coded message to a television station that it had planted bombs at seven other city locations.

The police rushed to the sites, including the town hall, the central post office and the city airport, but said they found nothing.

In Belfast, Britain's top official in Northern Ireland described the train attack as "revolting" and urged the IRA not to retaliate.

"One evil deed does not warrant another evil deed," said the Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew.

The incident underlined the wary response of the mainstream Protestant parties and the illegal unionist paramilitaries to the truce in the IRA's 25-year campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Sinn Fein, political partner of the Catholic-based IRA, said in a statement in Dublin that the attack was "aimed at intimidating opinion in the south away from the peace process."

The device went off as the express passenger train from Belfast pulled into Con-

See BOMB, Page 4

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	14.47	Down	0.33%
	3860.34		116.02
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.5434	1.5374	
Pound	1.5705	1.5525	
Yen	99.15	99.18	
	5.2845	5.2655	

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameron	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	9.00 FF	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	200 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	35,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US\$1.50	U.S. MIL	(Eur.) \$1.10



## Loud and Shaking, a Disco Tests China's Open-Door Policy

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — It is 11 P.M. at JJ's Disco in Shanghai. Fog pours from the fog machine, the dance floor is packed and Billy, a disk jockey from the Philippines, has just segued from a tune called "Sex Drive" to one called "Sweet Freedom."

Three rail-thin women have jumped on the counter behind his record boxes and shake their hips to the beat that rocks the floors, tables and walls. A woman in hot pants with a bandanna and a jeweled stud in her right nostril is projecting videos on television screens scattered around the club showing a sexy blonde from England withing in scanty costumes.

Upstairs, past the bar, strobe lights beat against a human-sized mosquito over another crowded dance floor. Some people contend the giant insect is a reference to an observation once made by China's senior leader,

Deng Xiaoping, that "when you open the window, flies and mosquitoes come in." And if any place is evidence of that observation, it is this popular nightclub, the thumping heart of China's most energetic city.

Mr. Deng made his comment in reference to China's open-door policy, designed to rejuvenate its economy but which has also allowed some other influences to seep in.

Like discos. It was not until 1984 that China's rigid Communist Party even allowed dance halls, which were once deemed evidence of "spiritual pollution" from barbarian foreigners. But when the doors and windows to China cracked open, dance halls featuring everything from waltzes to rock and roll flew in.

Billy puts on another disk, "The Party's Over," which soon gives way to "Mr. Vain," then "Be Be" — "Let me be what I want to be" — and then "No Limit," a favorite.

The irony of the music is heavy in a country where, for the most part,

people have not been allowed to be what they want to be and where the Communist Party has set all sorts of limits. Conformity is still the safest policy and people are routinely handed work and residence assignments. Travel, speech and association are controlled.

Perhaps that is why so many people throng to JJ's, in what was once the theater of the army-owned Yenan Hotel. Now on an average night 1,500 people show up to drink and dance, though the cover charge has been jacked up to about \$6 on weeknights and \$9 on Saturdays — steep in a country where urban cash incomes average about \$100 a month.

"There is a sense of craziness here. That's why so many young people want to come here," said Zhang Wei, 17, whose entrepreneur parents give him enough money to come to JJ's at least once a month. "After I go home, I think about how coming here costs a lot of money. But then the next day, I want to come again."

JJ's was founded by Andy Ma, an American from Taiwan who owns two restaurants in Seattle and says he now lives in Seattle, Los Angeles and New York when he is not in China.

After he visited Shanghai for the first time in 1988 and went to some nightclubs, Ma decided to open his own in a hotel. Later he sold that, joined with the People's Liberation Army as partner and invested about \$160,000 to fix up the Yenan Hotel theater. The club opened in December 1992. The name JJ's is an abbreviation of the Romanized version of Mr. Ma's given name: Jianjing.

"In China, people live in very small rooms and they feel lots of pressure," Mr. Ma said. "We open up this place, these big discos with really high ceilings, and they feel no pressure when they come."

Last month he spent \$200,000 to open a new dance hall in Guangzhou in southern China, and he is planning to open a third, with a laser light show, in December in Beijing.

English-speaking disk jockeys are an important part of the formula, along with lots of music from the United States, England and Hong Kong.

"Right now people really respect foreign DJs," Mr. Ma said. "They think the foreign DJs are more classy."

It is tempting to read political significance into the scene at JJ's. Some observers say even the most seemingly apolitical counterintelligence will translate someday into more politically meaningful aspirations for freedom and individual expression. And certainly the words of much of the music played here reinforce that notion.

But most of the people at JJ's cannot understand the words. Since they are in English and most people at JJ's speak Mandarin Chinese or a local dialect, the meaning is largely lost.

"I don't understand the words, but I like the music, the beat, the rhythm," said Chen Lei, 23, a cook.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### North Korea Eases Inspection Stance

VIENNA (AP) — North Korea has indicated it is ready to give inspectors slightly more access to its nuclear facilities, the head of the UN nuclear watchdog agency said Monday.

Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said an easing of restrictions on two inspectors in North Korea reflected "a recent positive development in its bilateral talks with the United States."

Observers said that it was the most significant sign in months of a softening in strained relations between the agency and North Korea, which is widely suspected of hiding a program to develop nuclear weapons.

### Iran Urges Paris to Disavow Algiers

PARIS (Reuters) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, in an interview published Monday, urged France to withdraw its support of the Algerian government.

Mr. Rafsanjani told the French daily Le Figaro that France's backing could be compared to Washington's support of the late shah in Iran. He also predicted that the Algerian government would be overthrown by the Islamic Salvation Front.

More than 10,000 people have been killed in political violence in Algeria since 1992 when the authorities scrapped a general election that the Islamists were poised to win.

### New Jordan-Israel Border Crossing

ZEMACH, Israel (AP) — Israeli and Jordanian peace negotiators, resuming talks Monday, agreed to open a third border crossing between the two countries. Located at the Sheikh Hussein Bridge, 24 kilometers (15 miles) south of the Sea of Galilee, it would open by the end of October.

Discussions on security, borders and water were limited to a presentation of each side's positions, Israel radio reported. An Israeli delegate said his side raised the possibility of Palestinian joining what would become trilateral talks on economic matters.

A spokesman for the Israelis said the third crossing would be subject to the same restrictions as the Allenby Bridge and the recently opened Arava crossing near the resorts of Eilat and Aqaba.

### Crimean Deputies Regain Airwaves

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine (Reuters) — Members of the Crimean Parliament regained control of the area's broadcasting stations on Monday, but little progress was made in resolving their constitutional conflict with the Ukrainian region's president.

Parliamentary deputies — who have been locked out of their building — and President Yuri Meshkov remained at loggerheads in a dispute over control of the largely pro-Russian region.

A group of deputies flanked by about 30 Cossack warriors carrying whips walked into radio and television stations on Monday morning and, after a brief discussion, persuaded guards posted by Mr. Meshkov to relinquish control.

### Berlusconi Plans Trip to Moscow

MILAN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced Monday that he is to visit Russia next month on his first trip outside the European Union since his election victory in Italy six months ago.

Speaking after talks with Jacques Santer, the new president of the European Union's executive commission, Mr. Berlusconi said he would meet President Boris N. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin on his visit to Russia. The Italian leader said this would be followed by talks with the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Spain, but a trip to the United States has been postponed until next year.

### Separatist Issue Marks Quebec Vote

MONTREAL (AP) — In one of the most important elections in Canadian history, voters in French-speaking Quebec were deciding Monday whether to elect a party that wants out of its union with the rest of Canada.

Opinion polls indicated that the pro-independence Parti Québécois would win a majority of the 125 seats in the provincial legislature and form the next government.

Many voters say they are more interested in ousting the governing Liberal Party than in independence. The Parti Québécois lost a 1980 referendum on independence by a wide margin.

### For the Record

The treason trial of the Nigerian opposition leader Moshood K.O. Abiola resumed briefly in the federal capital, Abuja, but the judge ordered an adjournment because the defendant was ill. (AP)

### Correction

In an article in editions of Sept. 10-11 about the international population conference in Cairo, Dr. Allan Rosenfield was incorrectly identified. He is at the conference as a representative of the American Public Health Association and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Duty-Free Shopper? The EU Lineup

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Among duty-free shoppers, drinkers should head for Milan and smokers for Madrid, according to a survey of the European Union.

The European Consumers Organization found London to be the most expensive for both. Dublin was the cheapest place to buy duty-free perfume and Lisbon was the most expensive. Paris was best for cameras, with Frankfurt and Copenhagen the most expensive.

Although shopping duty-free still made sense for smokers and drinkers, it was noted that the duty-free price of one make of camera in Amsterdam was 25 percent higher than the average cost in the city.

Disruption of traffic at Copenhagen's airport continued Monday because of a strike by SAS mechanics, although the airline said most of its European and intercontinental schedule was being met.

The Kuala Lumpur airport installed a new radar system Monday, replacing one destroyed by fire a month ago. The lack of radar has led to delay of most incoming flights and was a factor in two near collisions.

India's airlines and travel agents will have access to airlines, hotels and car rentals through the Galileo reservation system, whose owners include British Airways, Alitalia and KLM. (AP)

## Beijing Sets An \$11,600 Fee on New Residents

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Reacting to a flood of migrant workers, Beijing's municipal authorities said Monday that they would begin imposing fees of up to \$11,600 for the privilege of living in the capital.

"People from outside of Beijing must pay for the right to live permanently in this capital of China from Nov. 1," Xinhua press agency said.

The fee structure would charge companies doing business in Beijing the equivalent of \$11,600 for each migrant worker hired to live in the city.

"Or they may ask their employees to pay for themselves," Xinhua said, adding that the payment for individuals would be \$5,800, half the corporate rate but more than 10 times the average annual income.

The chief of the city's municipal finance bureau, Sun Jiaqi, was quoted as saying the regulations were aimed at controlling the fast-rising migrant population, which has been blamed for a soaring crime rate.

The announcement caught the city's 11 million residents and estimated 1.5 million migrants by surprise and raised questions about enforcement and who might be exempted.

The dispatch said the regulations were approved by a session of the Beijing People's Congress, which ended Monday. The proceeds from the new migrant tax, should it actually materialize, "will be used to upgrade the city's public facilities."

It seemed conceivable that the announcement was intended as a warning to slow the inflow of migrants.



TAKING IT ON THE CHIN — An instructor in Beijing tapping a Chinese soldier on the chin to correct his posture.

## SPA: Clinging Reluctantly to the Proletarian Past at a Moscow Sanatorium

Continued from Page 1

factory, trade unions, and the government picking up the rest. Outsiders pay \$200. But Dr. Derilo has neither the resources nor the inclination to pamper more well-to-do clients. The grounds are vast and well tended, but carpets are worn, beds are narrow, linoleum is scuffed, tiles are broken, pipes are rusty, and the kitchen serves Russian soups, not spa cuisine.

When a group of German businessmen recently stayed at the center for a combined working vacation and fishing trip, Dr. Derilo said, they brought

their own cook, orchestra, and drinking water.

Russian customers make do with radio music piped in over the loudspeaker, or on week-end evenings waltzes and polkas performed by a visiting three-man military band. Most view the center, which has orchards, vegetable gardens, a small lake, and a forest, not just as a health clinic but also as an all-expenses-paid vacation.

The Metallurg center has not yet become infected with the abstemious spirit that rules American health spas. Above the gymnasium, there is a billiard room, a disco and a bar with a professional bartender on duty every night after 6 P.M.

Some treatments, which include leeches, cupping, and homeopathic remedies, are old-fashioned. And though Russian doctors insist that sanatorium stays are good for virtually all ailments, prevent illness and save lives, it is hard to make a strong case in a country where the average life expectancy for men recently dropped to 60.

But Russian customers say they couldn't do without them. The centers, like factory sports arenas, day-care centers, seaside vacation resorts, subsidized housing and a professional soccer team, are the social safety net that failing industries still provide — and that the government cannot afford to duplicate.

The factory director, Nikolai Izvekov, said the center cost the factory nearly \$1 million last year. "Anything could happen," Mr. Izvekov said, "but I just can't imagine ever closing it down."

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**Bosnia Bus Plunge Kills 11**  
The Associated Press  
BELGRADE — A bus plunged into an abyss on a road in Serb-controlled territory in southern Bosnia early Monday, killing 11 people.

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Argentina	800-751-6624	Bahamas	800-751-6624	Belize	800-751-6624	Bolivia	800-751-6624	Brazil	800-751-6624	Canada	800-751-6624	Cayman Islands	800-751-6624	Chile	800-751-6624	Colombia	800-751-6624	Cuba	800-751-6624
Dominican Republic	800-751-6624	Ecuador	800-751-6624	El Salvador	800-751-6624	Finland	800-751-6624	France	800-751-6624	Germany	800-751-6624	Greece	800-751-6624	Hong Kong	800-751-6624	Hungary	800-751-6624	Iceland	800-751-6624
Israel	800-751-6624	Italy	800-751-6624	Japan	800-751-6624	South Korea	800-751-6624	Spain	800-751-6624	Switzerland	800-751-6624	U.S.	800-751-6624	U.K.	800-751-6624	U.S.	800-751-6624	U.S.	800-751-6624

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## THE AMERICAS / POINT OF NO RETURN

## Dioxin and Cancer Probably Linked, U.S. Agency Finds

By Gary Lee

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded in a long-awaited study that dioxin — a class of potent chemical compounds that works its way into fish, meat and dairy products — probably causes human cancer.

The 2,000-page report, to be released Tuesday, is the agency's strongest statement about the cancer threat of dioxins and reinforces a tentative conclusion the agency reached in 1985.

The study stops just short of labeling dioxin a known carcinogen. Making that determination calls for more study on human-exposure levels, an agency official said.

The study estimated that dioxin and related compounds are responsible for between one in 1,000 and one in 10,000 of all cancers, according to the study. A copy of the study was obtained by The Washington Post.

Lung cancer is the most common cancer presumed to be associated with dioxin exposure. The study said most of the adverse effects from dioxin occur at a level 10 to 100 times that to which most Americans are exposed.

Although dioxin first came to public attention as a contaminant in the herbicide Agent Orange used in the Vietnam War, 99 percent of known dioxin emissions in the United States now come as a by-product of incineration of medical and municipal waste that contains some form of chlorine.

"At this point, we are not recommending that the American public change any dietary habits as a result of this study," a source said. "If there are any actions to be taken, they will probably be on the part of the federal government."

One step is the agency's plan to request that industry and environmental organizations submit all data they have about the release of dioxin in the United States or about the exposure of the American population to the chemical.

The call for data is designed to help the agency determine whether further regulation of dioxin is needed, an agency source said.

The government is aware only of some amount — probably no more than half — of dioxin sources in the United States, according to the study.



COMMEMORATING A COUP — Chile's former dictator, General Augusto Pinochet, crossing himself at a service marking the 21st anniversary of the coup he led.

## Clinton Has Boxed Himself In On Haiti, Policy Experts Say

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton presses ahead with plans to invade Haiti, many foreign-policy experts say he has crossed the line of no return.

Despite the risks, any retreat from his vow to overthrow Haiti's military government would be a devastating blow to the credibility of his presidency and of U.S. foreign policy.

That is the near-unanimous view that emerges from interviews in recent days with scholars and other specialists, including some who have held senior positions in government.

Some of those interviewed question whether Haiti poses a genuine threat to U.S. interests, and fear that a military intervention could bog down the United States in a long-term occupation.

An invasion also could expose Mr. Clinton to attacks from congressional Republicans and even some Democrats. Recent polls show the American public has strong doubts about an invasion and could become angered with Mr. Clinton if intervention resulted in large numbers of U.S. casualties.

But the experts say that if Mr. Clinton flinches from his unequivocal, public threats to use force, he would be regarded as a laughing stock in foreign ministries around the world.

His only hope of avoiding such humiliation, without invading, would be if Haiti's military rulers heeded U.S. calls to surrender power and leave the Caribbean island republic.

"If he doesn't intervene now, he will look like the worst fool in the modern history of American diplomacy," said Piero Gleijeses, professor of American foreign policy and Latin American studies at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

"He has left himself no wiggle room at all," said Chester A. Crocker, distinguished research professor of diplomacy at Georgetown University and assistant secretary of state for African affairs in the Reagan administration.

"After all the beating of tom-toms in recent days, I don't see how we can walk away now and say, 'Well, Haiti really wasn't very important after all.'"

"We have reached the stage where the administration doesn't seem to have any alternative to an invasion," said Donald F. McHenry, a professor at Georgetown University and U.S. envoy to the United Nations in the Carter administration.

The major reason Mr. Clinton — and President George Bush before him — had been reluctant to do that was awareness of the chilly response that talk of invasion provoked in a Congress and public unwilling to take on the complicated new foreign problems of the post-Cold War era.

"In my view the president has not made his case for an invasion," said Bob Dole of Kansas, leader of the Senate's minority Republicans. "Until he does, I oppose an invasion of Haiti."

The Democrats have been more supportive of the White House position that Mr. Clinton has the authority to inter-

vene without seeking congressional authorization. But most Democrats in Congress have expressed a clear preference for dealing with Haiti through means short of military force.

Nor has Mr. Clinton received any encouragement from the public. A Harris Poll at the end of July found that 23 percent of adult Americans say they do not know or understand anything about the situation in Haiti.

Among the 77 percent who said they had some knowledge of Haitian events, 62 percent opposed the use of U.S. troops to restore Haitian democracy.

Experts say that the real test of congressional and public reaction to an invasion would depend on whether it was perceived to be a success or failure. The 1983 killing of 230 Marines by a car bomb in Lebanon turned public opinion massively against U.S. involvement there.

Conversely, Mr. Bush's use of U.S. troops against Iraq in the Gulf War gained great popularity because it was a big military success accomplished with minimal casualties.

More direct parallels with Haiti are offered by two U.S. military operations in the Caribbean during recent years: President Ronald Reagan's 1983 intervention in Grenada and Mr. Bush's 1989 invasion of Panama. Both met the test of quick success with light casualties, and, as a result, neither became a major post-invasion political issue in Congress or with the public.

## Cubans Sail To Beat Deadline For Exodus

Reuters

MIAMI — U.S. Coast Guard crews were busy Monday as more than 1,000 Cubans rushed to beat their government's deadline for the end of the exodus of "boat people."

A Coast Guard spokesman said 1,004 Cubans were intercepted in the Florida Straits on Sunday, followed by 189 early Monday afternoon.

There was additional concern about the danger the boat people were facing Monday as the remnants of a tropical storm reached into the 90-mile (145-kilometer) Florida Straits. The storm, designated Debby, hit the eastern Caribbean with heavy rains and high winds throughout the weekend.

"It's rougher than it has been in the last several days," said Lieutenant Commander Scott LaRoche.

"We really couldn't characterize it as an absolute deterrent right now," he said of the storm, noting the number of Cubans picked up Sunday.

The Cuban government, which reached an immigration accord with the United States on Friday, has promised to begin a crackdown on Tuesday to halt the flow of people leaving the island on homemade rafts, inner tubes and flimsy boats.

More than 9,500 Cubans have been picked up at sea by the Coast Guard so far in September, bringing the total number in 1994 to more than 35,000.

Jamaican authorities said a group of 24 Cuban boat people — 10 men, 6 children and 8 women — landed on its shores Sunday, bringing to 50 the number of Cuban refugees now in Jamaica.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Getting Set for Health Debate

As they return from a two-week recess that began with universal health insurance legislation dead and incremental measures in critical condition, determined Senate optimists are still working to pass a measure that would insure about half the 39 million Americans who currently lack coverage.

The senators themselves will not be meeting until later in the week, but their staffs spent most of the time their bosses were away looking over the details of the plan offered by the self-styled Mainstream Coalition, a bipartisan group of about 20 senators, and making line-by-line comparisons with Democratic bills.

Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, who has led the bipartisan group, said that those talks have been going "quite well." Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who has been the Senate's leading voice for national health insurance since 1970, said there were fewer sticking points than he had expected.

"We are much closer to agreement on many of them than had seemed possible," he said. Still, a very steep uphill path lies before them. It is made especially difficult by the lack of enthusiasm for health care legislation that many Democrats have encountered at home, the fact that they would prefer campaigning for re-election to making possibly futile efforts on health care, and the pressure on President Bill Clinton to take a firm position — to make it clear that when he said he would veto a bill that fell short of universal coverage, he meant it. (NYT)

**Panting for Votes in California**

In a victory for working women that might also translate into women's votes, California's governor, Pete Wilson, has signed into law a bill that prohibits employers from prohibiting female employees from wearing slacks to work.

"Women make important business decisions every day," the governor said. "Indeed, working women should be able to make the simple choice on the professional business attire they wish to wear."

Mr. Wilson is running against Kathleen Brown, a Democrat, for re-election and needs all the women's votes he can get. The law, effective Jan. 1, also is designed to help stop sex-based price discrimination against women. It directs the state Board of Barbering and Cosmetology to notify licensees that prices for haircuts must be based on the difficulty of providing the cut, not on whether the customer is a woman or a man. Critics say many women are charged far more money than men for haircuts. (LAT)

**Job Bush Opponent Bows Out**

The way was cleared for Jeb Bush, a son of former President George Bush, to face off against incumbent Lawton Chiles for Florida's governorship when his last Republican opponent announced he would withdraw from the race.

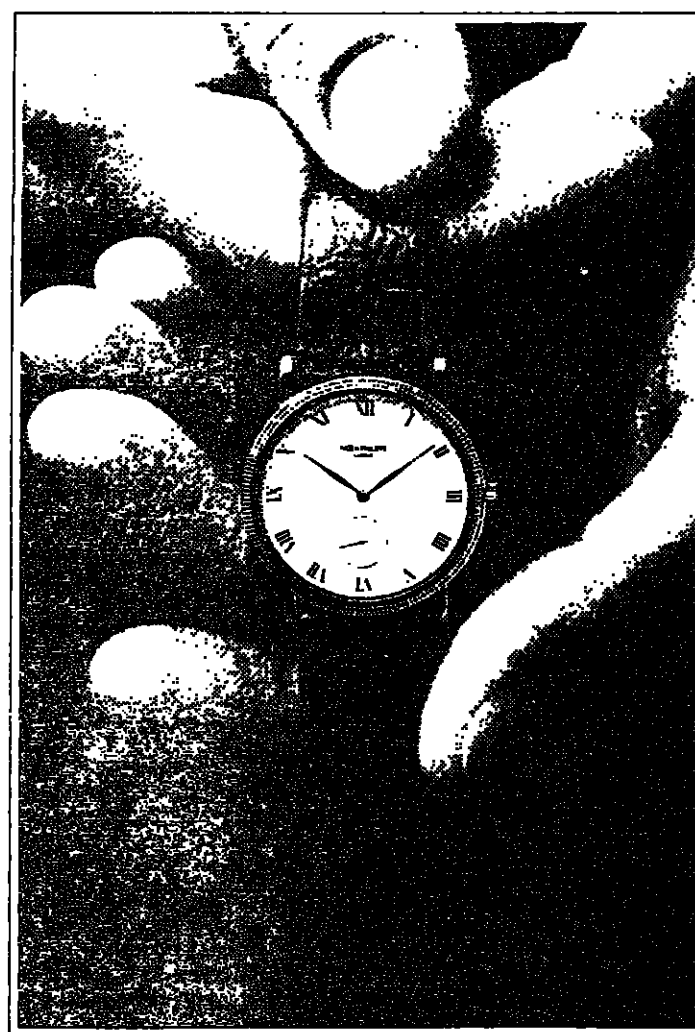
Jim Smith, who was defeated by John Ellis ("Jeb") Bush in Thursday's Republican primary, announced at a press conference that he had decided not to take part in a runoff. Under Florida law, the top two Republican vote-getters in the primary had faced a runoff because the winner, Mr. Bush, had failed to obtain a majority of votes cast. (Reuters)

**Quote / Unquote**

Adolphus Roberts, a witness of the crash of a light plane at the White House: "It had lights on both wings, it turned left and lined up with the White House. I heard a large boom sound. There was no fire, no nothing." (AP)

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a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please: those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.



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## Away From Politics

● A strong earthquake shook Northern California and Nevada, but there were no immediate reports of damage or injuries. The quake had a preliminary magnitude of 6.0 on the Richter Scale and was centered about 30 miles (50 kilometers) southwest of Lake Tahoe.

● About 95 percent of Americans believe in God and 90 percent believe in heaven, but significant minorities of Christians do not believe in such tenets of their religion as the virgin birth, according to the Harris Poll. Of the four in five Americans who describe themselves as Christian, 99 percent believe in God, 89 percent in the survival of the soul after death, 87 percent in miracles and 85 percent in the virgin birth of Jesus. Slightly more than three-fourths of the Christians believe in the devil and hell.

● Nicole Brown Simpson's parents were made the legal guardians of her children, aged 8 and 6, O. J. Simpson, who has been charged with the murder of his former wife and a male friend, did not contest the arrangement.

● A Ford Motor Co. employee accused of shooting four co-workers, two of them fatally, was embittered over internal union politics, United Auto Workers officials said. Oliver French, 47, allegedly walked out of a weekend meeting at a Dearborn, Michigan, UAW office, returned about 20 minutes later and opened fire.

AP

## ATTENTION ALL U.S. CITIZENS

Time is running out for voter registration for November elections, but you can still register at one of the following events:

Tues. Sept. 13 and Wed. 14, 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.  
Harry's New York Bar, 5, rue Daunou, 75002 Paris

Tues. Sept. 20, 6-8 p.m.  
at American Chamber of Commerce  
21, avenue George V, 75008 Paris.

All events free of charge and open to all US Citizens  
Bring your passports.

For information, call Paris: (1) 45.24.44.99

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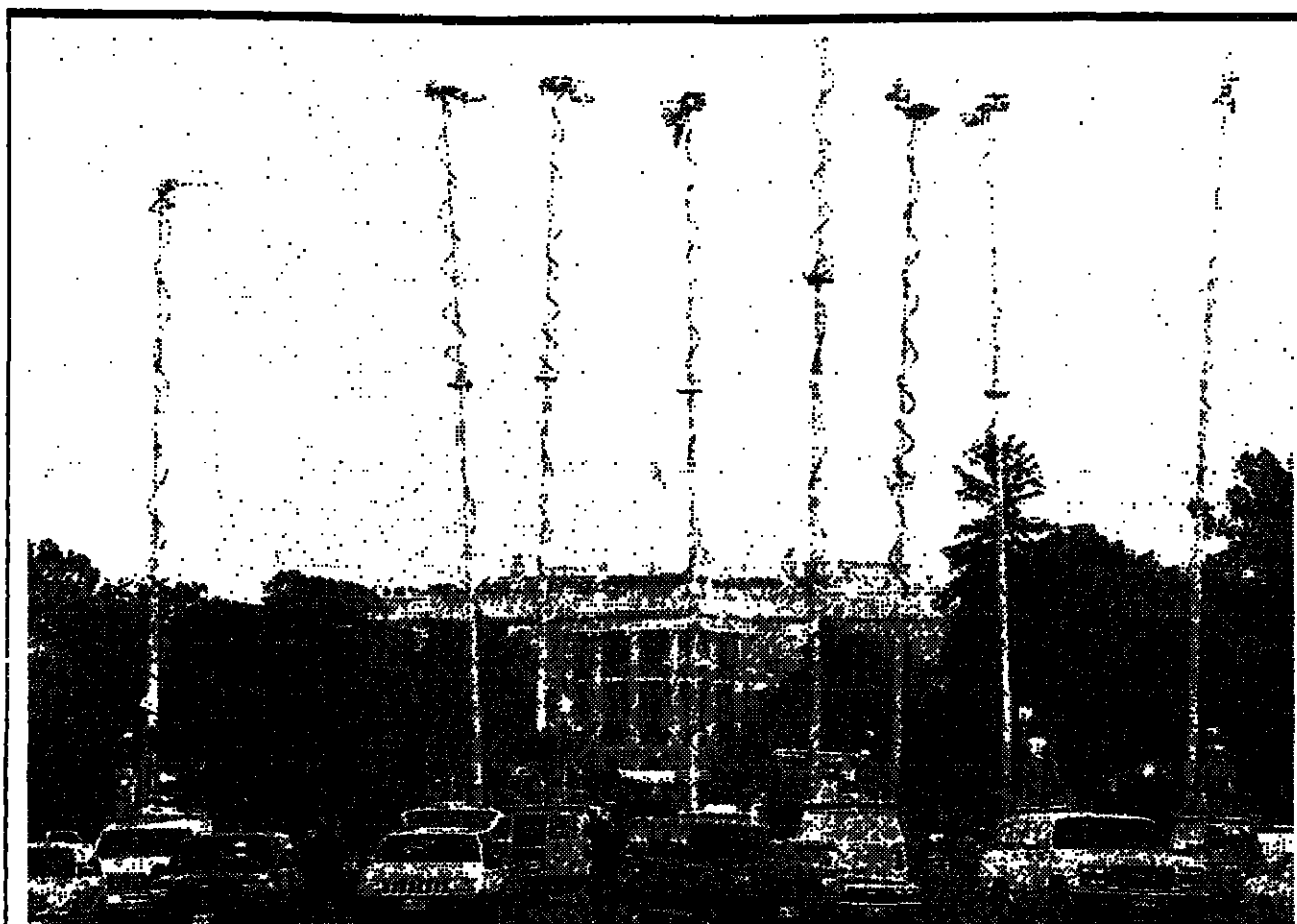
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TV satellite trucks setting up outside the White House to report on the crash of the plane on the South Lawn.

## Police Say Pilot Had Prior Mental Illness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The pilot of the plane that crashed into the White House grounds Monday had "a prior history of mental illness," investigators said.

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, identified the pilot who died in the crash as Frank Eugene Corder, 38, and added: "Preliminary investigation has determined that Corder has a prior history of mental illness."

Mr. Meyer said the reports of Mr. Corder's mental illness could include anything from "a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia to alcoholism" and would be one of the points to be determined by the inquiry.

Mr. Corder's family has said that he had an alcohol problem.

Mr. Meyer said at a White House briefing that it appeared the single-engine plane flown by Mr. Corder had been stolen from the Harford County airport in Maryland on Sunday night.

The authorities said Mr. Corder was a freight truck driver at Baltimore International Airport. Relatives said he had been distraught over the death of his father and the recent breakup of his marriage.

John Corder, 41, said he had not talked with his brother since his brother moved out of the Perry Point, Maryland, house he shared with his wife, Lydia, three weeks ago. The couple had no children.

John Corder said his brother had never been in any trouble with the authori-

ties and had no strong political beliefs.

Mr. Meyer said no evidence had been found of a political motive, but he said he believed the suspect had a criminal record because Baltimore police had provided a picture of him.

Secret Service and FBI agents spent most of the morning at the Harford County airport, where a Cessna 150 trainer aircraft was missing, according to the president of a private group that owns the airport.

Joe Kesser, 71, the airport's flight instructor and manager, said he remembered giving Mr. Corder a flying lesson about two years ago, but that he terminated the lessons when a state policeman told him the man had a drug problem.

(AP, Reuters)

## BREACH: How Did Pilot Get Past Security to Crash at White House?

Continued from Page 1

ly, any suspicion of an organized attempt on the president's life, or terrorism.

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, said that immediately after the crash, agents at the White House did not know whether the pilot had had a heart attack, whether the plane had run out of gas or whether the crash was meant as a diversion.

The wreckage was searched and no explosives or weapons were found, Mr. Meyer said.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, whose department oversees the Secret Service, ordered a full inquiry into Secret Service methods and procedures, to be concluded in 90 days.

According to initial reports, the pilot stole the aircraft Sunday night, did not file a required flight plan, and flew low to avoid radar detection by controllers at

National Airport, just a few miles away across the Potomac River.

The pilot took off from a small regional airport north of Baltimore and eventually passed over the city at a very low level before the plane skidded across the lawn, crashing into trees along the way.

Unconfirmed reports suggested that the Secret Service, which is said to maintain anti-aircraft batteries on the White House roof, detected the plane 14 seconds before it hit. It then flipped over and came to rest against the ground-floor office window of the president's doctor.

White House sources told news agencies that security forces had fired no shots at the plane as it came down, but Mr. Meyer refused to confirm that. A witness on the ground, Adolphus Roberts, said the craft had been quiet as it passed overhead and seemed to have glided into the White House, with only wingtip lights visible.

The crash immediately placed a spotlight on the Secret Service, its security operations at the White House and, in particular, its anti-aircraft contingencies.

Larry Sheafe, a former deputy director of the Secret Service, said on CNN that speculation about the placement of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles atop the White House "could be certainly more than folklore."

But Mr. Sheafe suggested that fully protecting the White House in a major metropolitan area surrounded by numerous small and large airports was a daunting task.

It was unclear early Monday how the White House detected the plane 14 seconds before impact and whether it has an independent radar system capable of detecting low-flying craft. The Secret Service declined to discuss any specific aspect of White House security.

## Success Summary at Cairo

Reuters

Here is a summary of some of the main successes scored by the different parties at the population conference in Cairo:

### MUSLIMS

- Inserted a clause saying implementation of the document should be "consistent with... full respect for the various religions and ethical values and cultural backgrounds" of nations. Islamic groups had warned that the West was using the Cairo conference to impose its views.

- Removed "other unions," as in "marriage and other unions," from the text because they were worried it would give implicit backing to homosexual relationships.

- Removed a passage on sexual rights in the document because they feared it would promote promiscuity.

- Removed a reference to an "alternative to early marriage" for young women because some Muslim states said this would encourage prostitution.

- Changed a call for "equal" treatment in inheritance rights to the less-defined "equitable." Under Islamic law a woman receives only half the legacy her brother receives.

- Won greater emphasis for parental rights

and responsibility over the issue of adolescent sexual health and guidance.

- ROMAN CATHOLICS
- Won greater emphasis for passage saying abortion should not be promoted as a means of family planning.

### WESTERN GOVERNMENTS AND FEMINISTS

- Won recognition of "unsafe abortion" as a major public health concern and a commitment that governments would deal with its medical complications.

- The focal point of the text, "empowerment of women," stayed at the center of the conference program. It also urged prohibition of "female genital mutilation," or female circumcision, and the condemnation of rape.

- Kept in a reference to reproductive rights of "couples and individuals" against protests from Muslim countries that said the rights should only apply to married couples.

- Western delegates say the text still refers to families "in their various forms," compensating for the loss of the term "other unions."
- Kept out explicit reference to a right for migrant family reunification, which some countries feared would open a deluge of immigrants.

## BOMB: Protestant Group Claims Attack in Dublin

Continued from Page 1

nolly Station after a two-and-a-half-hour journey. Connolly is one of the two main train stations here.

An Irish Rail spokesman said two women on the seat where the device had been planted were cut on their legs.

Irish Rail got a telephone warning just about the time the bomb exploded, he added. "We were unable to clear the train

until after the device had gone off," he said.

In London, the British government, anxious to reassure Northern Ireland's Protestant majority, issued what appeared to be a veiled plea to the United States against feting the Sinn Féin leader, Gerry Adams.

It is expected that Mr. Adams will soon apply for his second visa this year.

"We would hope that the

U.S. authorities don't do anything which would be considered by the majority of Northern Ireland opinion to be damaging to the process," said an aide to Prime Minister John Major.

In their first reaction to the IRA cease-fire, the Ulster Volunteer Force and other paramilitaries demanded reassurances that the cease-fire was permanent.

more under our company name with the Bayer cross symbol without limitations."

Mr. Schneider said the deal would double Bayer's North American over-the-counter drug business to more than \$600 million.

The pharmaceutical industry in the United States has been going through a wave of consolidation and mergers — including the \$8.5 billion offer last month by American Home

Products Corp. for American Cyanamid Co. — because of pressure to reform health services and cut costs.

Brands included in the deal include Bayer Aspirin in North America, Midol analgesic products and Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. SmithKline Beecham said it would retain the rights to Panadol, an analgesic, and Gaviscon, an antacid sold in Canada.

American Express said it

## Kohl Sees Chances as 'Not Bad' In October

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on Monday his party's chances in a general election Oct. 16 were "not bad," but the opposition Social Democrats said weekend regional elections showed he was losing his grip on power.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats were returned to office in Saxony with an increased absolute majority on Sunday, but the Social Democrats scored a similar landslide victory in Brandenburg.

The chancellor said the victories reflected the great personal popularity of the two state premiers, Kurt Biedenkopf in Saxony and Manfred Stolpe in Brandenburg.

Mr. Kohl, whose party is focusing its election platform on him, told a news conference the same "personalization of democratic politics" was occurring at the national level.

Mr. Kohl said nationwide polls gave his party 42 percent or 43 percent of the vote.

"We have a chance to build on this," he said. "The starting position for the CDU in the federal elections is not bad."

The opposition seized on the weekend defeats of the liberal Free Democrats, with whom Mr. Kohl has governed in Bonn since 1982, as evidence that his coalition could no longer win a majority.

"The only national significance of these elections is that Helmut Kohl is gradually losing his coalition partner," said the Social Democratic shadow finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine.

In both Eastern states, the Free Democrats fell far short of the 5 percent hurdle needed to enter Parliament.

However, national opinion polls show support for the Free Democrats ranging from 6 percent to 8 percent.

Party leader and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said he was disappointed but insisted that Sunday's results did not mean a similar fate awaited the Free Democrats on Oct. 16.

The chancellor said he would continue to stress that the Socialists had betrayed a postwar consensus among democratic parties by forming a minority government in the Eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt that relies on tacit support from reformed Communists.

Describing this as "one of the most elementary mistakes of the past decade," he renewed his charge that the Socialists planned similar arrangements at the national level.

## Germans Scoop Up \$26 Million

The Associated Press

KOBLENZ, Germany — Germany's largest lottery jackpot — worth 41 million Deutsche marks (\$26.5 million) — was won by three groups and a single individual, lottery officials said Monday.

Lottery fever gripped Germany over the past seven weeks as the jackpot ballooned to a record amount. People drove to Germany from neighboring countries to buy tickets at state-sponsored lottery offices. Germans who had never played before also caught the lottery bug.

The winning numbers were pulled Saturday during a live broadcast on the ARD television network.

The super Lotto jackpot will be split among betting groups in Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg and Hesse states. The individual winner lives in North-Rhine-Westphalia state.

Winners were also announced in the regular lottery — called just Lotto — with 19 groups or individuals sharing 20 million DM.

The five-member betting group in southern Hesse had only played together twice for the huge super Lotto jackpot.

## Mitterrand Says He'll Resign If Cancer Becomes Unbearable

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to reassure French opinion, President François Mitterrand said Monday that he intended to stay in office until the end of his term in May, but pledged to leave if his cancer became so painful that it impaired his ability to govern.

In a 90-minute interview shown live on television, Mr. Mitterrand, looking gaunt, became the first French leader to publicly discuss questions about French acceptance of the Vichy government in occupied France.

Acknowledging that he had been "slow" to realize the implications of Pétain's policies, Mr. Mitterrand denied that his youthful conservatism ever involved anti-Semitism or sympathy for war criminals.

Beyond doubts about his health, Mr. Mitterrand has been beset by a swarm of essays and books attacking him as he completes 14 years in power.

This summer he ignored a best-selling exposé, "Mitterrand and the 40 Thieves," in which the rightist author Jean Montaldo linked insider-trading scandals to the French president's inner circle.

But his aloofness cracked over disclosures about his activities 50 years ago when, as a young politician, he gave his allegiance to the collaborationist Vichy government, only belatedly switching to the Resistance.

Breaking a French taboo about the gray area between collaboration and patriotism, a new factbook account of the young Mitterrand's maneuvers

has shattered the French Socialists' inflated Jewish organizations and outraged the Resistance movement.

Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged Monday that the disclosures about his political beginnings have "caused suffering and honest worry" among many Socialists who have supported him. But he said that he was at peace with himself about his record as a reformer.

The uproar stemmed from a book, "A French Youth: François Mitterrand 1934-1947," that documents changes in his personal ideology that previous biographers had only hinted at and which critics now claim is proof of cynical opportunism.

It shocks the French, said the author, Pierre Pétain, because Mr. Mitterrand's actions are depicted as quite usual in the period and because Mr. Mitterrand has chosen to stop covering up his flirtation with Pétainism.

"Everyone knew," a former Resistance leader said, "but it suited everyone for it to be rumor so that you could accept it or deny it depending on whether you liked Mitterrand or hated him."

Decades of political manipulation of the facts means that this sordid era now arouses extraordinary interest, according to Eric Conan and Henry Roussot in their new book, "Vichy, a Past That Won't Pass Away."

"Instead of fading, the black-and-white clichés about the period become more obsessional," they write, explaining that young people are fascinated by a period that is rarely depicted in its full complexity.

In cooperating with Mr. Pétain, Mr. Mitterrand seems to

have wanted a realistic account before historians could treat this formative period as a cynical pursuit of power.

"Only once did he press his own interpretation," Mr. Pétain said, "asking me to notice that he always worked for social justice, whatever his ideology."

The book depicts Mr. Mitterrand as a politician who, even when he swung over to the Resistance, spent less time sabotaging the Germans than maneuvering for a postwar role.

The disclosures are viewed by Socialists as destroying what little credibility they have left as a party he forged in 1973, with many leaders blaming him for lacking real convictions.

Mr. Mitterrand's political technique, dating from Vichy, involves an almost conspiratorial network of personal friendships, often among his ideological enemies, including René Bousquet, the Vichy police chief. Acquired in a postwar trial, he continued as a friend of Mr. Mitterrand until the mid-1980s, when new charges surfaced.

Mr. Mitterrand rebuffed charges of anti-Semitism, and Mr. Pétain found no hint of it beyond Mr. Mitterrand's work alongside anti-Semites.

A final reproach is that Mr. Mitterrand's disclosures have started a subtle rehabilitation of the Vichy regime — a view Mr. Pétain does not reject if it means that understanding is preferable to stereotypes.

## U.S. Official in Cambodia

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Peter Tomsen arrived Monday.

## NATO Allies Open Exercises With 7 East Europe Nations

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BIEDRUSKO, Poland — NATO took the first tentative steps toward expansion into Eastern Europe on Monday with an elaborate military exercise involving six NATO allies and seven former Warsaw Pact adversaries.

With flags flapping and brass bands thumping, troops from the 13 nations marched onto a parade ground here for the opening ceremonies of what the Polish prime minister, Waldemar Pawlak, called "a new dimension in partnership."

The 650 soldiers then immediately repaired to the field for training in marksmanship, patrolling and other military skills geared toward future peacekeeping operations.

Code-named Cooperative Bridge 94, the five-day military exercise is the first so-called Partnership for Peace undertaking. It is intended to bridge the gap between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its newly cooperative neighbors to the East.

"Clearly today marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of NATO and of Europe," said General George Joulwan, the supreme Allied commander in Europe. "Five years ago we faced each other across an Iron Curtain as adversaries. Today we train together as partners."

General Joulwan urged the assembled soldiers to share with their comrades at home "the vision of a new Europe, a peaceful and cooperative Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals."

Partnership for Peace, approved by the NATO heads of government last January, is intended as a temporizing measure to improve cooperation, while deferring the delicate question of expanding the alliance from its current membership of 16 nations.

Many of the 22 countries that have signed Partnership for Peace agreements have expressed a clear and even urgent desire for full NATO membership, in part as a safeguard against resurgent Russian imperialism. NATO is divided over how quickly to expand the alliance, although a consensus is emerging that Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary

and perhaps Slovenia could become members within a few years.

Participants in this week's exercise include, from NATO, the United States, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain. The former East Bloc nations taking part are Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Conspicuously absent from the forces assembling in Poland were the Russians, a recent Partnership for Peace signatory with whom U.S. forces recently exercised in bilateral maneuvers near the Ural Mountains.

General Helge Hansen, a German who serves as NATO's commander in Central Europe, said all Partnership signatories had been invited to Poland this week, but that Russia had not yet signed on at the time the invitations were issued.

Reflecting the lack of familiarity between many of the participants here, the exercises have been carefully choreographed and are limited to company-level operations.

Five companies — respectively commanded by a German, an Italian, a Pole, a Briton and an American — are each comprised of four platoons of different nationalities. Company C, for example, commanded by a Polish captain, has Italian, Lithuanian, Polish and American platoons.

"Some of the operators have complained that this is pretty basic stuff," said a U.S. officer. "But when you've got 13 countries that have never worked together before, it probably wouldn't be smart to get too fancy right away."

Moreover, several of the military operations recently undertaken by the United States and its NATO allies have required the skills of peacekeepers more than warriors.

"There's a tough balance between the political desire to do something big and the military need to do something that's really beneficial," said General David M. Maddox, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe.

"It's hard to suppress the appetite to go mount a division attack," General Maddox said. "But for one thing, I'm not sure we'd attack these days."

## UN Reports Heavy Bosnia Shelling, British Warn of a Possible Pullout

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations peacekeepers reported heavy shelling attacks Monday in a northern Bosnian enclave, where Muslims are surrounded by Serb forces.

Despite the fighting in the enclave, Serbs had not resumed shelling of Bihać town, Major Dacre Holloway said.

Serbs halted artillery attacks on the Muslim-held town over the weekend after the UN warned them that they risked NATO air attack if they persisted in shelling Bihać, situated in a UN-declared safe area.

enclave and traded about 400 artillery and mortar rounds.

The two armies were fighting around Otoka, northwest of Bihać town, in the enclave where Muslims are surrounded by Serb forces.

Despite the fighting in the enclave, Serbs had not resumed shelling of Bihać town, Major Dacre Holloway said.

Serbs halted artillery attacks on the Muslim-held town over the weekend after the UN warned them that they risked NATO air attack if they persisted in shelling Bihać, situated in a UN-declared safe area.

In London, Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind said Britain would have to pull out its contingent of more than 3,000 peacekeepers if the arms ban were lifted, allowing weapons to flow freely to the Muslims.

"If the UN was to decide to start supplying arms to one of the combatants in this war, there is no way in which UN forces could remain in Bosnia on a bipartisan basis," he told the BBC.

In eastern Bosnia, three British UN soldiers died on Monday and five were injured in an accident.

## MERGERS: 3 Food, Pharmaceutical and Financial Companies Announce Major Takeover Operations in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

counter operations of Sterling Winthrop Inc. in the United States and Canada. SmithKline Beecham bought Sterling's global over-the-counter drug business from Eastman Kodak Co. on Aug. 29 for \$2.9 billion.

It is selling the U.S. operations to Bayer through the latter's subsidiary, Miles Inc. The deal includes the rights to use the Bayer name in the United States.

Western delegates and many feminist groups praised the passage of the chapter on reproductive rights.

About a dozen of the delegates, mostly from the Vatican and Muslim countries, said they were still uncomfortable, but could live with the draft. Vatican officials said they would give their final verdict on the document at the plenary session on Tuesday.

Western delegates and many feminist groups praised the passage of the chapter on reproductive rights.

Western delegates and many feminist groups praised the passage of the chapter on reproductive rights.

Products Corp. for American Cyanamid Co. — because of pressure to reform health services and cut costs.

Brands included in the deal include Bayer Aspirin in North America, Midol analgesic products and Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. SmithKline Beecham said it would retain the rights to Panadol, an analgesic, and Gaviscon, an antacid sold in Canada.

American Express said it

would buy the Boston-based Thomas Cook Partnership in the United States, the third-largest travel agency in the region. It also will buy the worldwide business travel operations of Thomas Cook Group Ltd., a separate company based in London.

A German bank, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, bought a 90 percent stake in the companies from the late Robert Maxwell in 1992 for 600

million Deutsche marks (\$385 million), slightly more than it obtained from the sale to American Express. With a partner, the charter airline Lufthansa, it will keep Thomas Cook's leisure travel and travelers' check and foreign exchange businesses.

The bank also owns 34 percent of Lufthansa and 30 percent of Touristik Union International GmbH, the biggest travel company in Germany.

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two businesses it bought would generate more than \$3 billion in annual sales, lifting overall annual travel sales by a third, to \$12 billion. American Express executives said the deal would enable it offer a better service to big international companies, which increasingly demand integrated management of their travel costs. The business travel market amounts to about \$140 billion a year in Europe and \$120 billion in the United States, the executives said.

(Reuters, AP, AP, AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)



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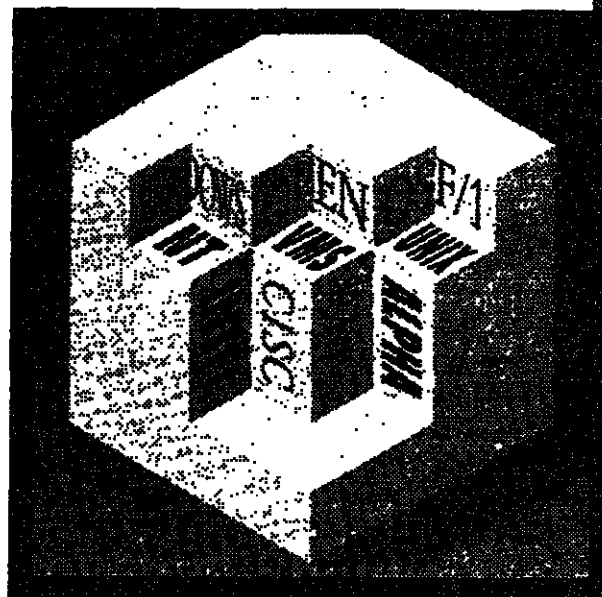
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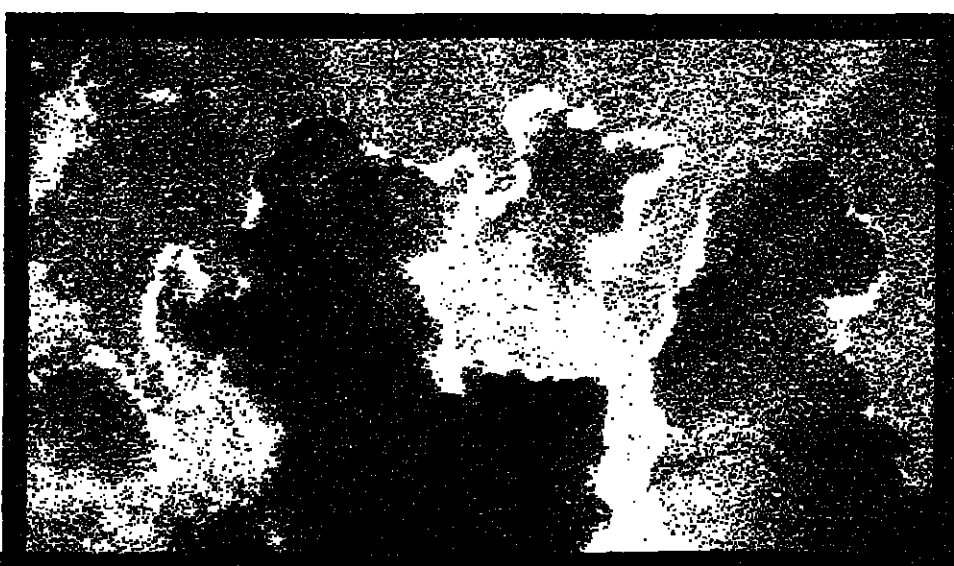
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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Bosnia and the Embargoes

### Ease the Sanctions Now

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is now willing to let international observers monitor the trade embargo he has imposed on the Bosnian Serbs. In return, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Russia will ask the UN Security Council to begin easing sanctions on the Yugoslav Federation, now consisting only of Serbia and Montenegro.

That makes sense — if the monitors can verify that the embargo is being enforced. The United Nations imposed sanctions against Yugoslavia to get Belgrade to cut off the Bosnian Serbs. If that is what Belgrade is now doing, it deserves relief. The first steps planned, reopening Yugoslav airports to international flights and allowing its citizens to participate in international sporting and cultural events, are harmless enough in themselves. But it would be a mistake to take even these steps without using the same UN resolution to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia.

The two will be linked only if the Clinton administration insists on it. Europe, including Russia, is eager to help Mr. Milosevic, hoping he will pressure the Bosnian Serbs to accept the international partition plan that the Bosnian government has already accepted. The partition would be patrolled by international troops, including at least 15,000 Americans. But these same European

countries vehemently oppose Washington's proposal to pressure the Bosnian Serbs by lifting the unjust arms embargo against the Bosnian government, a step that would eventually let Bosnia protect its own interests without massive international intervention.

Unlike the sanctions against Mr. Milosevic, the Bosnian arms embargo is not tied to specific policies. Originally imposed against all parts of the former Yugoslavia, it disproportionately hurts Bosnia because the heavy weapons left by the Yugoslav Army on Bosnian soil were seized by Serb militias when the fighting began. Sealing Mr. Milosevic's border will not be enough to overcome this disadvantage. Only when Bosnia can buy arms to defend itself can it assure compliance with any peace terms without outside intervention.

There is a risk that Bosnia would use new arms to abandon peace diplomacy and try to recapture lost territory. But that danger can be countered if relief from the arms embargo is linked to Bosnia's continued acceptance of the latest international peace plan.

If the issues of sanctions relief for Yugoslavia and for Bosnia are now separated, Europe will never agree to lift the Bosnian embargo. That is why the United States must insist on linking the two from the outset, beginning this week.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Focus on the Blockade

A nose of sorts is tightening on Bosnia's Serbs, principal perpetrators of the Bosnian war and principal obstacles to the international peace plan. Serbia, itself badly hurt by sanctions, had sought to pry them off by announcing a blockade of military supplies to its ethnic kin and erstwhile clients, the Bosnian Serbs. First accept monitors to police the blockade, said the Americans, Russians and West Europeans. Now Serbia reportedly has accepted monitors. In return, the allies promise to lift some of the sanctions.

Serbia could cheat or falter. The Bosnian Serbs will surely conspire to obtain supplies elsewhere. Yet the significance of an effective Serbian blockade cannot be dismissed. From being an irresponsible patron of its client's war and a full-fledged adventurer in its own right, Serbia has become, thanks to sanctions and war fatigue, a potential key participant in ending the war on imperfect but internationally approved terms. By imposing a blockade and opening up to the monitors, Serbia takes on the role of chief enforcer to deliver the Bosnian

Serbs to the international peace plan.

For making good, Serbia deserves international reward. But Serbia, which bears the chief responsibility for turning political disintegration in the old Yugoslavia into military conflict, has its work cut out for it. It is not simply that the Bosnian Serbs have spurned the only peace plan on the table. They are still conducting military strangulation missions in Muslim-held enclaves in eastern Bosnia and, newly in cooperation with Croatian Serbs, at Bihać in the northwest. For Serbia to return to international good graces it must see to the whole and essential purpose of changing the Bosnian Serbs' policy from war and conquest to peace and withdrawal.

There remains the more familiar option for evening the odds in Bosnia: lifting the international arms embargo that disadvantages the Muslim-led Bosnian government. President Bill Clinton and some of his American critics have favored this option, even as most of the allies reject it. Perhaps it will come to that. But the Serbian blockade of the Bosnian Serbs is the option to play out first.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## An Admirable Agreement

Russian and Chinese leaders have signed an accord to end one of the world's bitterest border conflicts. For the first time, as President Boris Yeltsin said, practically the entire border between the two giants has been legally settled.

The "practically" refers to the still-unresolved status of two islands on the Amur River, and another on the Ussuri River. These are relative flyspecks, unlikely to provoke the furious confrontation that led to armed clashes in 1969.

Under the accord, signed in Moscow on Sept. 3, the two countries say they will no longer target each other with nuclear missiles or use force against each other. They will also limit sharply the number of troops deployed along the frontier. This parallels Moscow's similar agreements on nuclear targeting with the United States and Britain, and taken together with other Russian troop withdrawals goes far to dispel the worst fears of the imperial era.

Russia's expansion eastward and southward into Asia and westward into Europe was justified over the centuries by czars and Communists alike as essential for security. In fact, the opposite occurred. Closing frontiers and spending billions of rubles to support a huge

military establishment fed the suspicions that drove the arms race with Russia's worried neighbors, among them China. Neither the czarist empire nor its Communist successor was saved by its expansion or bloated armies. But with the collapse of the Soviet empire, China is now Russia's second-biggest trading partner after Germany — both countries where Soviet soldiers once glowered across hostile frontiers.

The new Chinese-Russian accord is unlikely to end China's unease about Russia's intentions. Nor will anxieties vanish in Russia about a thinly populated Far Eastern frontier, where some 8 million Russians face 96 million Chinese. Russian nationalists have already assailed the agreement as a sellout. For their part, Chinese Communists worry about contagion from Russia's political freedoms.

But these are footnotes. A long and bitter dispute has come to a civil conclusion, promising freer movement of goods, people and ideas across the world's longest national frontier. Two giants have set an admirable example for other nations, big and small, and for their own future relations.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Still Bound to Berliners

They had come to Berlin as occupying powers and stayed on as protectors. On Wednesday, officials from the United States, France and Britain celebrated the departure of the last handful of troops who had been a part of Berlin's landscape for nearly 50 years.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher was quick to remind Berliners that "even as our troops leave Berlin, 100,000 American servicemen and women will remain in Europe." But now that the last Red Army regiment has headed home, the American military presence is no longer the reassuring symbol it once was.

Berliners know that improving the economic prospects for those Russian troops at home and their countrymen along with

the rest of Eastern Europe will do more for long-term security than all the forces NATO can muster. That makes continued cooperation between the United States and Germany as imperative as ever.

Both countries have a considerable stake in stimulating the East's recovery by giving it access to the West's markets. Both want to spread the West's democratic political culture to the East. Both know that, were they to drift apart, it would alarm others and lead to a revival of Russian-German rivalry over Eastern Europe. Together, they can reassure Russia and its neighbors.

Those shared values bind Americans to Berliners even as the troops bid farewell.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Reconciliation: Mandela Finds a Sound Model in Chile

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — On the hundredth day of his presidency, Nelson Mandela announced that he would send Parliament legislation establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to deal with human rights abuses of the apartheid era.

Mr. Mandela is confronted with the human rights conundrum of the '90s: how the newly liberated deal with the crimes of the past.

It is the issue of our time because, from Eastern Europe to Latin America to southern Africa, never have so many peoples emerged so suddenly from tyranny. Now they come face to face with the same dilemma: what to do with the past?

One can talk about war crimes trials, as so many human rights preeners in the context of Serbia or Haiti. But such talk is mostly bluff. (At best, they'll catch a few small fish.) Mr. Mandela is no bluff. Which is why he spoke not of crimes and tribunals but of truth and reconciliation — borrowing precisely the approach taken by the most successful new democracy of the decade, Chile.

In 1990, Chile's democratic government took over from a military dictatorship that had come to power in a violent 1973 coup. Several years of murderous repression had followed that push. The military finally handed over power to a democratically elected government. But it had long before decreed itself an amnesty. What were the democrats to do?

They could not sweep crimes of this magnitude under the rug. Yet they could not seek criminal convictions because abrogating the amnesty would have sparked civil unrest and invited another coup and more suffering. So they decided, with a principled wisdom admired and emulated all the way to Pretoria, that between absolute and justice lies truth.

They decided to pursue, above all, a full and unimpeachable accounting of

**It is the human rights conundrum of the '90s: How should the newly liberated deal with crimes of the past?**

the past. Hence, by presidential appointment, the National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation.

The logic of this approach is powerfully elucidated by a commission member, José Zalaquett, in his introduction to the English edition of the commission's report (University of Notre Dame Press, 1993). The dilemma, explains Mr. Zalaquett, is simple. When you defeat human rights violators in war and pulverize them into unconditional surrender, there is no

predicament. You de-Nazify. You hold war crimes trials. You do what you will within the norms of international law.

But what happens when the surrender is only partial? What happens when the losing side gets to participate in the transition to democracy and is still a force in the new society?

In Chile, the old dictatorship gave way, but it still controls the army. In South Africa, the white minority is one-eighth of the population, part of the government, economically dominant and needed for the rebuilding of the country. Pursuing full justice in these conditions is impossible without risking chaos and bloodshed. So, instead, one seeks the possible and the honorable: truth.

The Chilean commission investigated in excruciating detail every single "disappearance," every murder, every assassination (including those by anti-government guerrillas). It ranged up and down the country taking testimony from thousands of witnesses. The result is a methodical catalogue of horrors.

The commission was not a tribunal, however. It named the victims but not the perpetrators. It did not presume to attribute guilt to individuals.

Why? Because "to name culprits who had not defended themselves and were not obliged to do so would have been the moral equivalent of convicting someone without due process," says Mr. Zalaquett. "This would have been in contradiction

with the spirit, if not the letter, of the rule of law and human rights principles."

The release of the truth commission's findings — by President Patricio Aylwin in a televised address — had an electric effect on Chile. To the victims, particularly the "disappeared," it gave identity, a resurrection in dignity in the national consciousness. To the victims' families it gave the balm of knowledge and the repose that comes from a final accounting.

Perhaps most important, it gave the country a catharsis. Its findings were accepted by all parties of all political stripes. Its thousands of pages were signed by all eight politically disparate members of the commission without a note of dissent. It leaves no quarter for revisionists. It established a benchmark of consensually acknowledged truth that is a legacy for the future.

Not a complete victory for justice — in such circumstances there could be no such a victory — but triumph enough. And executed with such judiciousness and scruple that the new South Africa has chosen the Chileans' model to deal with the crimes of apartheid.

A wise choice. Mr. Mandela has taken as his model people who take the principles of human rights so seriously that they apply them even to themselves; people who know the dangers of fanaticism; who have made their first duty after liberation not vengeance and retribution but truth and social peace.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Blame This American Decline on a History of Self-Inflicted Wounds

By Hobart Rowen

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — When I began in journalism more than 50 years ago, the United States was struggling to survive the hardships of the Great Depression and soon would face the privations of World War II. Ironically, both experiences would leave the nation more prosperous than ever. The United States emerged in the late 1940s with the most powerful economy in the world, and for decades it remained unrivaled.

Today, the United States is the world's largest debtor, and many critics insist that it is a second-class power. America's decline in self-esteem puzzles both allies and rivals. Many Americans search for a scapegoat. They should be looking in the mirror.

The wounds to America's economic health and national pride have been largely self-inflicted. The country's recent economic history is a story of official blunders, mismanagement, stupidity and irresponsibility.

It is a story that begins in the 1960s, with President Lyndon Johnson's inheritance of an unprecedented level of prosperity, with good jobs and no significant inflation. But his embrace of an unwinnable war in Vietnam — and his insistence that Americans could have both "guns and butter" — put the country on a course from which it has yet to recover.

The Vietnam buildup destroyed the delicate social fabric woven during the Eisenhower and Kennedy years and by Mr. Johnson's Great Society.

Lyndon Johnson faced two unpalatable choices in seeking funds to pay for his escalating war: to cut other government spending or to raise additional taxes. Unhappily, he did neither. He thus let the inflation genie out of the bottle, touching off a devastating spiral that, ultimately, the Federal Reserve Board was forced to battle

by imposing higher interest rates.

Mr. Johnson's decision, indulged by a spineless Congress, helped to generate a flight from the dollar. His gamble was that an economy already overheated by a business boom could somehow absorb the costs of an increasingly bloody war and still escape inflationary price increases.

The United States was thereby set on a course that slowly debilitated its fundamental economic health. Six presidents — two Democrats and four Republicans — would fail, at critical times, to make the decisions that would have ensured prosperity as the country struggled to survive a period of extraordinary technological change and fierce competition from once-prostrate allies.

We Americans have been the victims over the past 30 years of an almost sublime mismanagement in Washington. We have

stumbled through an era of greed and malfeasance, from Mr. Johnson's failure to finance the Vietnam War through the multiple failures of Reaganomics. In between, we have suffered the duplicity of Richard Nixon, the ineptitude of the well-meaning but bumbling Gerald Ford, the notorious malaise of Jimmy Carter. Throughout, we have seen a futile chase for dollar stability after the Bretton Woods system collapsed in the 1970s and trade imbalances mounted. At no time was any American president willing or able to combat the menace of the oil cartel, the swindlers on Wall Street or the industrial assault on the environment.

The self-inflicted wounds that are the most recent, and therefore perhaps the most vivid, are those that resulted from Ronald Reagan's counterrevolution.

The Reagan years widened the gap between rich and poor. Henry Reuss, a liberal congressman from Wisconsin, pointed out that the

huge tax cuts at the top of the income scale, combined with higher Social Security taxes and reductions in social programs, would further skew income distribution from the bottom 60 percent of taxpayers to the top 10 percent. And the major increase in military budgets would attract investment in the booming, capital-intensive arms industries in the Sun Belt, while blue-collar areas in the Middle West were likely to suffer.

Reaganomics put the New Deal and the Great Society into reverse gear. With George Bush's help, it stayed that way until Bill Clinton's budget and tax package forced a mild redistribution.

Yet, on balance, the Clinton package was not, as Time magazine argued, a total reversal of Reaganomics. Upper-bracket earners had enjoyed huge accumulations of wealth over the 12-year Reagan-Bush period. The Clinton budget of 1993 was only a small step in redressing the balance.

The Washington Post.

## Haiti: It Is Not Up to Clinton Alone

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Haiti poses many difficult questions for President Bill Clinton. None is more prickly — or more important to the integrity of his presidency — than whether to ask Congress for authority to launch an invasion.

Mr. Clinton told reporters last month that he did not have to ask, citing the stance taken by "my predecessors on both parties."

It is easy to understand why this president, like others, would prefer to act on his own. Going to Congress would lead to a trying debate, with the outcome uncertain. But a unilateral presidential decision to invade would offend the U.S. Constitution in a most profound sense. It would deprive the military operation of essential public legitimacy.

The framers of the constitution knew that giving Congress power over the decision to make war would produce messy debates. But they feared the danger of leaving

so grave a decision to one person. As in other aspects of the constitution, they thought efficiency was less important than safety.

Even Alexander Hamilton, the most executive-minded of the framers, agreed to the provision assigning to Congress the power to declare war. So did other leading figures at the Constitutional Convention, such as James Madison and James Wilson. Mr. Wilson said of war-making:

"It will not be in the power of a single man, or a single body of men, to involve us in such distress; for the important power of declaring war is vested in the legislature at large."

The delegates left it open to the president to use the armed forces to, as they put it, repel sudden attacks on the United States. But a deliberate choice of war was to be for Congress.

A dramatic recent example of a deliberate choice of war was the Gulf conflict. Over a period of months President George Bush sent hundreds of thousands of troops to Saudi Arabia. The UN Security Council authorized an attack on Iraq. There could be no presidential claim of a need for secrecy or surprise as a reason to bypass Congress.

Mr. Bush nevertheless maintained that "I have the constitutional authority, many attorneys have so advised me." (I could never find out who those supposed lawyers were.) In the end he did ask Congress for authority. By then, with all those troops on the ground, he had so framed the question that it was hard to say no. Congress narrowly approved the war.

Haiti similarly presents a deliberate choice. Clinton administration officials are calling an invasion almost inevitable. There can be no claim of a need for surprise.

## Loose Lips Over a Voodoo Intervention

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton is giving intervention a bad name.

Used to be, in the good old days, a command decision was made by an awesomely burdened president to knock out a dictator. The country's lean-and-mean armed forces were given secret orders or the CIA's dirty-tricks department was "tasked" and had its necessary finding backdated. Patriotic troops refrained from publishing troop movements; leaks were scornfully denied.

That was then. Now, under the New Intervention, loose lips no longer sink ships. On the contrary, Mr. Clinton's sneak attack on Haiti's ragtag militia is heralded by the huffing and puffing of a spin doctorate gone wild:

• The secretary of state announces the junta's "days are numbered" and America's UN ambassador warns the regime that "time is running out."

• The Senate Republican leader gloomily predicts that the troops will hit the beaches in two or three weeks.

• The Pentagon lets it be known that the bill for the invasion and its subsequent foreign aid will come to \$427 million and change — provided no ammunition is used.

• Editors print stories about secretly commandeered civilian cargo ships being loaded at Bayonne, New Jersey, the new arsenal of democracy.

But security is not being breached everywhere. In penetration-proof "clean rooms" in New York, television news chiefs of five hostile networks are mapping

out ultrasecret plans to cover the splashy landing from the best vantage points. For the hottest vents of fire, no old, ugly male reporters are being considered.

Similar secrecy is being maintained along Publishers Row. Literary agents are dicker for the bunker diary of Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, provided he can hold off the invaders for two news cycles, shouting "Come and get me, ya multinational @%\*%&js!"

Lecture agents, notoriously tight-lipped, are offering top dollar for the name of the U.S. commando destined to wade ashore — unit pipe clenched in his teeth — and become the Hero of Port-au-Prince. What can explain this phony war hysteria? Clintonites whisper that all the huffing and puffing is to scare the junta off the island, thereby enshrining psychological warfare as America's first line of hemispheric defense.

But the Clinton warriors have not reckoned with the ludicrousness of fear. When a great power prances about for months, shadowboxing and dazzling the world at ringside with its fancy footwork, it loses gravitas; when deadlines are extended too long, the psy-war scheme backfires. Even if the junta takes a payoff and takes a powder, the damage to superpower credibility has been considerable.

What should Mr. Clinton have done? Six months ago, he could have begun training a military force of 2,000 Haitian refugees;

backed up with U.S. air and sea firepower, they could be re-establishing their elected government today. Not every Bay of Pigs has to be a fiasco.

But that opportunity is apparently past. How then to oust the usurpers without mounting a costly Pentagon extravaganza or a bonanza for ratings-hungry media executives as well as dictator-diarists?

Time for a modest proposal. Here we are doing a Fidel refugee business with Fidel Castro in nearby Cuba. Mr. Castro for years hired out his army to the Soviets to fight in Africa. Why not offer him \$20 million in cold cash to send a thousand experienced mercenaries to Haiti for a week's governmental transition?

To appeal to humanitarians, offer a \$10 million bonus if he brings it off without bloodshed.

The bill for the coup? To a Cuban soldier, a can of C-ration is a banquet, and he would make the trip in an oil-drum raft cheaper than anything the Pentagon is renting in Bayonne, New Jersey. Not only would it be cost-efficient to the U.S. taxpayer, the Havana-Haiti option would provide hard currency to a depressed economy, justify any secret agreements with Mr. Castro to widen recent talks after a decent interval, reduce exposure of newscasts to friendly fire, and satisfy editorialists everywhere by returning Cuba to the Family of Nations.

This manifestly practical idea will be denounced as a cynical ploy, but I willingly risk this in order to protect the good name of intervention.

The New York Times.



By NICHOLAS in Shopping News (Silo Photo, C&amp;W Syndicate).

And again the administration has sought and obtained a UN Security Council resolution authorizing military action.

Before the Gulf War began, 54 members of Congress brought a lawsuit to make Mr. Bush seek congressional authority for it. In a notable opinion, U.S. District Judge Harold Greene, while finding the issue not ripe for decision, rejected the administration's claim that it was beyond legal scrutiny.

"The court," he said, "is not prepared to read out of the constitution the clause granting to the Congress, and to it alone, the authority to declare war."

Leading professors of constitutional law and foreign relations law filed a brief in that case asking the court to reject presidential claims of broad unilateral power to make war. Last month the professors wrote Mr. Clinton urging him, "as a former professor of constitutional law, to respect the important constitutional principles of meaningful consultation and prior congressional approval

before engaging in war-making."

Some congressional Democrats, afraid to decide the Haiti question, have told Mr. Clinton not to ask Congress. They are no better than Dick Cheney, who as defense secretary in 1990 forgot his years in Congress and claimed that Mr. Bush could act alone.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, a fine lawyer who should know better, said the president has a "constitutional prerogative" to act. That doctrine of presidentialism was rejected by the Supreme Court in the great Steel Seizure case in 1952.

There are partisan reasons to favor or oppose an invasion. There are conflicting arguments of substance: the cruelty of the Haitian regime on the one hand, the unhappy record of past U.S. interventions on the other. But none of those considerations should be allowed to override the obligations of the U.S. constitutional system. The constitution is for all seasons.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Italy and the Pope

PARIS — Should a reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican be brought about, it would have an immeasurable effect on events in Europe, and, indeed, throughout the world. If the King of Italy would take in hand the spiritual interests of the Papacy in every corner of the world, Italy would pass at a bound into the front rank among the nations. Something of this kind must be in contemplation, since it is announced that the Pope is desirous of creating an ecclesiastical prefecture in the Erythra.

### 1919: Strike in Boston

NEW YORK — Its business already seriously crippled and its citizens badly terrorized by lawlessness following the police strike, Boston to-day [Sept. 12] faces the even more grim prospect

of a general strike which would halt traffic and cut off the electrical supply of power and light. Such a strike would prove a powerful club to force the authorities into recognizing the right of police organizations to join the American Federation of Labor.

### 1944: New War Strategy

QUEBEC — [From our New York edition:] The strategy that will be used to tighten the Allied pincers on Japan was discussed today [Sept. 12] by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their first formal "business session" with their military staffs. The talks were concerned both with the steps that will be taken in the near future, when the United States and Great Britain carry the chief burden of the Pacific campaign, and with the subsequent period, when Russia can be expected to pitch in against Japan.



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## OPINION

## Boris Nikolayevich Preps For a Visit With a Friend

By Jim Hoagland

**THE SCENE:** The Kremlin. The time: the day after tomorrow. The characters: Boris Yeltsin, president of Russia, and Georgi Stetsko, his chief political adviser. They discuss Mr. Yeltsin's impending state visit to Washington.

Boris: Who is the genius who picked out Sept. 27 to start my Washington visit? Has Gorbachev taken over my scheduling?

Georgi: No, Boris Nikolayevich. It was the only way to tie the two trips to the United Nations and Washington together. I admit it hasn't worked out as intended.

The way we intended? I'm going just as my friend Bill will have to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia and invade a tiny Caribbean island, like he was Reagan or Bush or something. What am I going to say in my speech to those congressional leaders? This draft your writers gave me, Georgi, is like a bowl of kasha. It is Russian mush, with no theme.

Good Churchill allusion, Boris Nikolayevich. But you know the problem. We have to avoid the provoking stuff the comrades and the crazies in the Duma could beat you over the head with. We can't offend Congress, with new aid on the line. And we can't give President Clinton's enemies ammunition for the November elections by hitting the Russian nationalist theme.

Yes, I know. That's why I am self-peddling the CSCE and common security stuff that Kozirev wants to make the center of my speeches to the American public and leadership. Does my foreign minister really think it is only his job to educate the Americans about what CSCE is? What is it, by the way, Georgi?

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Boris Nikolayevich. It came out of the Helsinki summit in 1975, despite the objections of Henry Kissinger and the American right that it would legitimize Soviet conquests in Central Europe. Of course, along with Gorbachev's misguided policies, the CSCE's emphasis on human rights and the free flow of information undermined the Soviet empire.

Don't mention to me the name of former leaders who dream of returning, Georgi.

Yes, Boris Nikolayevich. The embassy in Washington also advises that pushing CSCE as a successor to NATO would be counterproductive. It would just set off new articles by Kissinger or that professor at Harvard, Robert Blackwell, who says CSCE is just a Trojan horse for de-

stroying NATO. Even certified peacekeepers like Sam Brown, Clinton's representative at CSCE, are reportedly upset with our efforts to make CSCE responsible for security and peacekeeping in Europe, which of course means making nobody responsible for security in Europe until we can figure out what we want to do.

Well, can't Strobe Talbott keep his troops in line, Georgi, now that he is deputy secretary of state and that he has this Holbrooke fellow running Europe? He must be running Europe and a lot more, too, to give up that plush job of ambassador to Bonn.

That is part of the problem, Boris Nikolayevich. The embassy covers it in the most recent cable. Both Talbott and this fellow—here it is, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke—have become lightning rods. Kissinger called Talbott the Henry Wallace of this administration in a recent think piece, which would have been devastating if anybody in America remembered who Wallace was.

Americans have forgotten the former governor of Alabama? Not George, Boris Nikolayevich. Henry Wallace. Ran for president on the leftist Progressive Party ticket in 1948. Squishy soft on communism. Republicans handled him like you can handle Gorb... I mean, a certain former leader who dreams of running against you in '96.

And Kissinger went after Holbrooke, too?

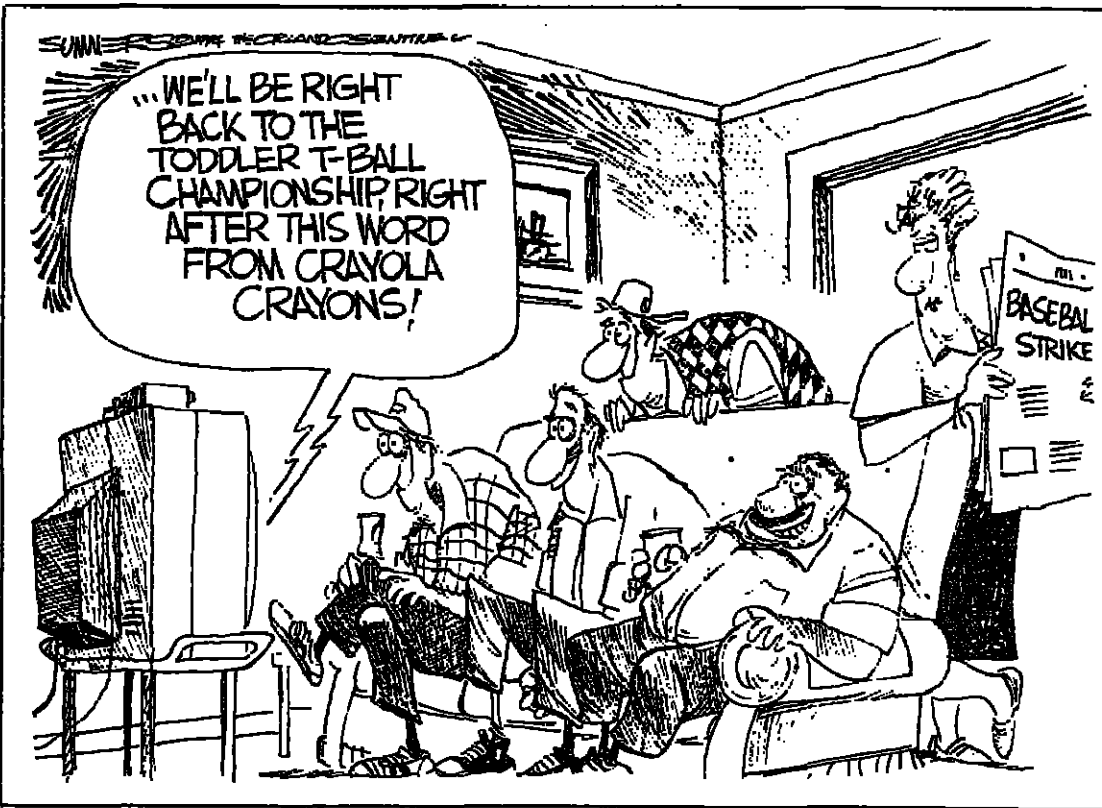
No, Holbrooke's opponents seem to be the ones in the White House with media connections. There were these little snipe shots at him in the newsmagazines at first for being too ambitious and latching on to Mr. President Clinton in Berlin like Velcro. Now there is a shotgun blast in Vanity Fair magazine, which makes it sound like he would run over his grandmother to get things done.

Hmmm. That doesn't sound good. Is he behind this new heavy emphasis on Germany by my good friend Bill?

Could be. Trouble is, Holbrooke has ideas and pushes them. The embassy says he'll cut through that disorganized State Department like a knife through butter, if his "friends" at the White House don't trip him up.

So how long am I in Washington? Two days. You leave on the 29th for San Fran... no, make that Seattle. We were going to do San Francisco, like you wanted. Then I remembered that ex-leaders who dream had already done that on a state visit.

The Washington Post.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Future of NATO

Regarding the report "Russia in NATO? Germany and the U.S. Differ" (2d edition, Sept. 2):

The German defense minister, Volker Rühe, is right when he says that the Central European countries should be brought into NATO soon. But the U.S. secretary of defense, William Perry, is just as right in refusing to rule out Russian membership; for that would turn the expansion of NATO into a dangerously crude anti-Russian move.

As long as the door is open to Russia, NATO expansion is a step toward a common European home. But if NATO gobbles up the rest of Russia's former empire and slams the door in Russia's face, it will drive Russia into a corner and make fools of the Russian democrats who trusted the West.

When Russia agreed to pull out of its empire and to German reunification within NATO the West promised that NATO expansion would not take place at Russia's expense. One would think that a German defense minister would be mindful of this pledge.

As long as the democratic regime remains in power in Russia, the Western allies will not agree on expanding NATO membership on brazenly anti-Russian terms. The only result of proposing NATO expansion on such terms is to prevent expansion, not speed it up.

## On the Warsaw Uprising

Regarding "From the Liberation of Paris, Potent Myth of National Unity Arose" (Aug. 22):

The article says of the 1944 Warsaw uprising that "the Red Army halted to let the German garrison destroy... [the] underground Polish Communist leaders." On the contrary, it was the Polish Home Army, loyal to the Allies and the Polish government-in-exile in London, that the Germans sought to decimate. Likewise, the Soviets, by their inaction, lent their complicity to the Home Army's destruction in order to eliminate opposition to the Communist puppet government they had installed after "liberating" Poland.

YVONNE KOWALCZEWSKI, Montclair, New Jersey.

## Defenders of Rights

Joe Trippi, a media consultant for the Democratic Party, is quoted (Political Notes, Aug. 31) as saying that a candidate's stand on the death penalty lets the American voter know whether the candidate is on the side of the victims or is "an ACLU liberal on the side of the criminals."

And they were curiously united in their description of the perfect girl. She's 5 feet 7 inches and weighs just over 100 pounds (1.71 meters and 46 kilograms), has long legs and flowing hair. The researchers concluded, "The ideal girl was a living manifestation of the Barbie doll."

While the white girls described an impossible ideal, black teenagers talked about appearance in terms of style, attitude, pride and personality. White respondents

IRA STRAUS, Annandale, Virginia.

HARRIET ARMSTRONG, Grevinge, Denmark.

## A Persistent Trouble-Maker With a Body That's Unreal

By Anna Quindlen

**NEW YORK**—My theory is that to get rid of Barbie you would have to drive a silver stake through her plastic heart. Or a silver lame stake, the sort of thing that might accompany Barbie's Dream Tent.

This is not simply because the original Barbie, launched to these 35 years ago, was more than a little vampiric in appearance, more Nata-

talked "thin," black ones "shapely." Seventy percent of the black teenagers said they were satisfied with their weight, and there was little emphasis on dieting. "We're all brought up and taught to be realistic about life," said one, "and we don't look at things the way you want them to be. You look at them the way they are."

There is irony in that. While black women correctly complain that they are not sufficiently represented in advertisements, commercials, movies, even dolls, perhaps the scarcity of those idealized and unrealistic models may help to liberate black teenagers from ridiculous standards of appearance.

When the black teenagers were asked about the ideal woman, many asked: Whose ideal? The perfect girl projected by the white world simply didn't apply to them or their community, which set beauty standards from within. "White girls," one black participant in the Arizona study wrote, "have to look like Barbie dolls."

There are lots of reasons teenage girls have such a fun-house mirror image of their own bodies, so distorted that one study found that 83 percent wanted to lose weight, although 62 percent were in the normal range. Fashion designers still showcase anorexia chic: last year the supermodel Kate Moss was reduced to insisting that, yes, she did eat.

But long before Kate and Ultra Slimfast came along, hanging over the lives of millions of girls born in the second half of the 20th century was Barbie's impossibly curvy shadow (40-18-32 in life-size terms, equivalent to metric measurements of 102-46-82).

That preposterous physique, we learn as kids, is what a woman looks like with her clothes off.

"Two Barbie dolls are sold every second," says Barbie's résumé, which is more extensive than that of Hillary Rodham Clinton. "Barbie doll has had more than a billion pairs of shoes... has had over 500 professional makeover sessions... has become the most popular toy ever created."

Has been single-handedly responsible for the popularity of the silicone implant?

Maybe, as my daughter suggests while she whines in her Barbie-free zone, that is too much weight to put on something that's just a toy. Maybe not. Happy birthday, Babs. Have a piece of cake. Have two.

The New York Times.

## BOOKS

## PRETTY BOY FLOYD

By Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana. 444 pages. \$24. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Susan Dooley

**PRETTY BOY** Floyd was a real-life bank robber who became a popular legend during the Great Depression, when foreclosures turned the bankers into bad guys.

Handsome, a womanizer who won the ladies with his little-boy charm, Charley Floyd is testimony to the fact that the public was no more discerning in the 1930s than it is today. As depicted by Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana, the Oklahoma-born Floyd was as dense as the dust blowing through his native state.

From his first robbery, a blundering attempt in the fog

where he and his partner bump around like blind bats, to his last, where the getaway car is put out of commission by a herd of cows, Charley Floyd's career is one of remarkable ineptitude. The authors try to imbue him with an aw-shucks charm, but when Charley isn't turning over small-town banks or strutting about flashing the money he's stolen, he is whining his way from woman to woman, complaining that it wasn't nice of J. Edgar Hoover to make him Public Enemy No. 2. How can a fella rob banks when the spotlight's in his eyes?

Next to easy money, what Charley likes best is easy women. Not his wife, Ruby, of course. She's his great love, a long-legged, skinny thing like so many of those women who stare out of Dust Bowl photographs, children hanging onto their skirts, desperation in their eyes. While Charley is out doing his banking or spending time behind bars, Ruby stays home, fretting about his fate and trying to make enough money to feed their son, Dempsey.

Charley yearns for his family, and it's hard on him, having to spend so much time with his girlfriend, Beulah Baird, a wise-cracking, fun-loving moll who, given the job of driving the getaway car, wanders off in the middle of a robbery to try on hats.

Charley has one other, regular squeeze: the aging "Ma" Ash, a former whore who has a fatal attraction for bad boys.

"Despite herself, something in her softened whenever Charley looked at her with those lost-looking brown eyes. It was her old problem with men, picking the wrong ones every time. . . . Every year, as she got older, she told herself she'd learn, do a better job of picking who she softened for."

"Ma" Ash's dream is doomed by her selection procedure: putting out her hand and unzipping the candidate's pants—just as Charley's dream of a

quiet married life is done in by his desire to make bank withdrawals without first putting in a deposit.

"Ma" Ash tries to be Charley's mentor, making him wise to the world of crime, but no one can mentor Charley.

The authors' vision of Charley is out of whack. There are times when he is a parody of a bank robber, a comic figure frolicking his way through what might have been a funny novel. In one scene he shows up to rob a bank and discovers that he's told so many people of his plans that his grandfather and several old cronies have parked themselves outside, waiting to watch the fun. But just as you begin to expect Good Time Charley, the man slips away and leaves Charley the lost soul, innocently bearing the burden of hard times.

Occasionally these separate characters merge. When two toddlers begin to howl during a bank robbery, Charley abandons the teller's cage to quiet them with lollipops. When one of the little boys puts the sucker in his mouth, wrapper and all, Charley the comic bank robber joins forces with Charley the gentle father to caution, "Oops, you gotta take the paper off. . . . It'll taste a good bit better, if you do."

The authors write in a foreword that they began the novel after collaborating on a script for a film of the same name.

This translation from screen to page may account for the herky-jerky feeling that permeates "Pretty Boy Floyd." Some scenes seem irrelevant to the progress of the novel but would probably work very well on the screen. Or perhaps the problem with "Pretty Boy Floyd" is simpler than that. It may be that both authors had imaginings about the life behind the legend, and, as they collaborated, they were unable to blend them.

Susan Dooley, who frequently reviews fiction, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

**VISHWANATHAN ANAND** beat Gata Kamsky in Game 3, in the FIDE quarterfinals.

The Marshall Gambit in the Ruy Lopez, 8...d5, sacrifices a pawn in the hope of exploiting White's leisurely development. Mistakes by White are often fatal and for him to play to win is usually a tense, exacting task.

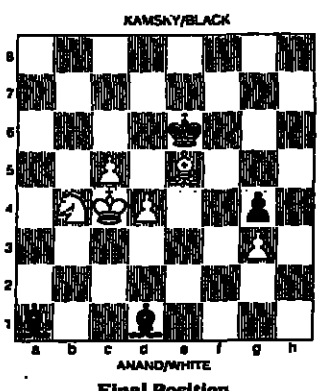
The threat of 16...Ne3 17 Re3 18 f3 Bg3 19 h3 Qg3 20 Kf1 (or 20 Kh1 Bg4) Bb3 21 Ke2 Bg4 was eliminated by 16 Bb5 cd.

As is usual in the Marshall Gambit, White is pinned down to defense on the kingside and must find his only chance for active counterplay on the other wing with 19 a4.

The game followed a known channel up to 22 Ra1, but then Kamsky avoided 22...a4 23 Qh5 Bc8 24 Nf3 hg 25 Qh3 Bb3 29 hg Bg3 27 f3 Re3 28 Re3 Re3 29 Kf2 Re6 30 Re5, which gave White a very superior endgame in a Ceshkovsky-L. Ivanov game in the 1976 Soviet championship.

The American repeated moves with 22...Be8 23 Ra5 Bb7, but Anand did not want a draw and varied with 24 Nf1. Kamsky clamped down on the e file with 25...Re4 and 27...f5, but before he had the chance for 28...f4, Anand pried him loose with 28 Qg2 Qh5 29 f3 Re3 30 Re1 31 Be1. After that simplification, Kamsky's attack was over.

Nevertheless, he should have tried to exploit the momentary awkwardness of Anand's pieces after 34 Qf2 by playing 34...Qb5, with the idea of an-



swearing 35 Be1 by 35...Qd3. But he gave up the chance for piece pressure for the sake of exchanging a pawn with 34...a4 35 Ng2 a3 36 Ba3.

Anand's 43 Qh2! put Kamsky under heavy pressure: 43...Kg6 44 Qh8 Bb6 45 Nf5! Kf5 (or 45...Qf5 46 Qg8 Kh5 47 g4) 46 Qb7 Qg6 47 Qd7 Qe6 48 Qb7 Qg6 49 g4 wins everything. But Kamsky should have tried 43...Be7. Kamsky's 43...Qg6 lost a second pawn after 44 Qa2 Qe6 45 Qd5 Qd5 46 Nd5.

Kamsky played 60...Ke6, but seeing that he had no defense against 61 c6 Ba4 62 Bf4 Bb2 63 d5 Ke7 64 d6 Kd8 65 Bg5 Ke8 66 d7, he gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	d5	31 Bg2	Ke8
2 Nf3	Nc6	32 Bb2	Ke8
3 Bb5	Nf6	33 Bb2	Ke8
4 Re1	Nf6	34 Bb2	Ke8
5 O-O	Bd7	35 Bb2	Ke8
6 Re1	Bd7	36 Bb2	Ke8
7 Bb3	O-O	37 Bb2	Ke8
8 c3	d5	38 Bb2	Ke8
9 e4	Nc6	39 Bb2	Ke8
10 Ne5	Nc6	40 Bb2	Ke8
11 Re1	Nc6	41 Bb2	Ke8
12 Re1	Nc6	42 Bb2	Ke8
13 Re1	Nc6	43 Qh2	Ke8
14 Re1	Nc6	44 Qh8	Ke8
15 Re1	Nc6	45 Nf5	Ke8
16 Re1	Nc6	46 Qb7	Ke8
17 Qf3	Re3	47 Qd7	Ke8
18 Re1	Re3	48 Qb7	Ke8
19 a4	Bd7	49 g4	Ke8
20 Re1	Bd7	50 g4	Ke8
21 Re1	Bd7	51 g4	Ke8
22 Re1	Bd7	52 g4	Ke8
23 Re1	Bd7	53 g4	Ke8
24 Re1	Bd7	54 g4	Ke8
25 Re1	Bd7	55 g4	Ke8
26 Re1	Bd7	56 g4	Ke8
27 Re1	Bd7	57 g4	Ke8
28 Re1	Bd7	58 g4	Ke8
29 Re1	Bd7	59 g4	Ke8
30 Re1	Bd7	60 Ke6	Ke8
31 Be1	Ke8		

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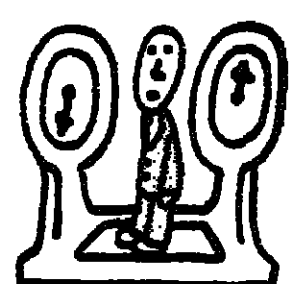
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## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Dennis Phillips, a spokesman for Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, is reading "J.F.K.: Reckless Youth" by Nigel Hamilton.

"This book shows there's a different standard applied to politicians today than was applied a generation ago. It's very insightful."

(Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



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## Uptown Shoot-Out In N.Y. Store War

Is Tourism Pushing Out Luxury  
In the Mallings of Fifth Avenue?

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**N**EW YORK — Fifth Avenue at 57th Street. Some kids in baseball caps, baggy T-shirts and sneakers sit on the sidewalk swigging coke outside the Warner Bros. Studio Store. Across the street at Bergdorf Goodman, an uptown shopper teeters out, dressed head-to-toe in Chanel.

The carriage trade versus the tourist trade is the latest in New York's store wars. Its first casualty has been Galeries Lafayette, the French department store that has given up its three-year struggle to take Manhattan. The store closes its doors on Nov. 1 and its clearance sale is currently bidding its customers "An Revolt and Buy Buy."

"I had a dream," says Georges Meyer, the Galeries chairman. "I wanted to have a permanent and prestigious visiting card in New York, but I have not succeeded. I was prepared to pay a bit for the publicity, but there is a difference between losing one or two million dollars a year and losing \$15 million. That is publicity that costs too much."

What went wrong for Galeries Lafayette? Was it bad timing, because the store opened during the long recession? Was it the awkward retail space at the side of the glitzy Trump Tower? Or was the store just not smart enough to survive in the competitive New York arena?

"The timing was not on Galeries Lafayette's side — but then hindsight is 20/20," says George Graf, the store's American president. "It is a very advantageous space with foot traffic second to none. In the past year we have done a pretty good job and established a regular, identifiable look — fashion forward for a younger customer."

Galeries Lafayette, constrained by existing arrangements that contracted major designers to other stores, never carried the big names. And although Meyer says that it was policy to choose unknown names and secondary lines, Kalman Rottenstein of Bloomingdale's dismissed them as "third-rate resources." One problem, Graf admits, is that the European woman is more of a "free spirit" in fashion, whereas American women require career clothes and are reassured by labels.

New York already has more than enough stores carrying designer clothes — especially since the opening of uptown Barneys on Madison Avenue last year. But the demise of Galeries Lafayette is significant for what it is to replace it: a Nike Town superstore in which the sportswear is sold in a multimedia theme park with basketball courts, match replays on video screens and background tapes of cheering crowds — as already established in shopping malls across America.

It is yet another sign of the "malling" of Fifth Avenue, once New York's elite and exclusive shopping street. A new Levi's store is slated to open opposite the Nike store on 57th Street. And although Chanel

is carrying a torch for luxury, with a vast new store under construction toward Madison Avenue, a tide of tourism is already surging down West 57th. Out-of-towners line up at the Hard Rock Cafe, Planet Hollywood and the Harley Davidson cafe on 56th at Sixth Avenue — with more themed restaurants on the way.

Store bosses are worried about the changing character of Fifth Avenue, from the street peddlers and electronic shops pushing up to St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the tourist souvenirs overtaking the diamonds at Tiffany and Harry Winston.

"Can you believe it — the landscape is going to be completely changed," says Gene Pressman of Barneys about the arrival of Nike Town. "But it's going to make Madison that much more special."

"There is a lot of life, but it is getting a little carnival atmosphere," says Rutenstein, while admitting that the Bloomingdale's clientele is 30 percent out-of-town. "We would like to have seen 57th Street remain an upscale fashion street — a lot of people out there are not our customers," says Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman, although she says that the Plaza Hotel on the store's far side, is a plus.

**T**HE changes in retailing upscale goods in America have a variety of reasons. The flight from the city on a sunny weekend — even after Labor Day — means that the early morning crowd outside Bloomingdale's is as likely to be waiting for a bus to the Hamptons as for the store to open. Homewares as much as clothes are a strong focus for the 1990s. (Bergdorf has made over its home department and Galeries Lafayette introduced home furnishings this year.)

Trunk shows, in which designers take to the road, are especially successful, says Rose Marie Bravo of Saks with 45 stores across the country.

"We have done our biggest trunk shows in history with Bill Blass and Ungaro," she says. "And the 'opera' shows are doing very big numbers — evening gowns at over \$5,000. People are into a frivolous mood — they want to have fun with fashion."

Rutenstein agrees that "gutsy clothes are starting to sell" and says that the Bloomingdale's designer business is 20 percent up this season. He cites a million dollar trunk show for Chanel and Armani — generally the biggest selling designers for American stores.

Against this increasingly optimistic background, Paris couture strutted its stuff last week at a benefit to aid the fight against breast cancer — a cause that is being endorsed by Hillary Rodham Clinton at a meeting with American fashion designers this month.

The Fashion Group's Night of Stars had the usual prima donna dramas as Karl Lagerfeld pulled out at the last minute, followed by Gianni Versace, pleading sickness, and Hubert de Givenchy after some



Top left: Bargain hunters at Galeries Lafayette's clearance sale; top right: the crowds line up at Planet Hollywood; at the Fashion Group's Night of Stars, from left: Emanuel Ungaro, Oscar de la Renta, Christian Lacroix, Maurizio Galante and Gianfranco Ferré.

supposed slight. But the evening was a warm tribute to Bernadine Morris, chief fashion reporter of The New York Times and to French fashion. Designers Bill Blass, Gianfranco Ferré of Dior, the Italian Maurizio Galante, Christian Lacroix and Emanuel Ungaro were first fêted at drinks by Oscar de la Renta himself part of the Paris fashion world though his work with Balmain.

There is a new round of couture musical chairs — with Bernard Perris to take over at Jean-Louis Scherrer, while Scherrer himself has been talking to Balmain. But de la Renta denied that he was planning to give up couture when his contract expires in 1995.

Further proof that French fashion is making waves in New York comes from

Yves Saint Laurent. Every window at Saks Fifth Avenue frames Saint Laurent's latest couture collection, and the designer — in town for the first time in 10 years — has prepared a fireworks party Monday at the Statue of Liberty.

Maybe the ultimate fault of Galeries Lafayette was not to appear French enough — as Americans understand it. Meyer and Graf both admit that New

Yorkers expected a more decorative Versailles-and-bonbons view of Paris. And Graf draws a lesson from the two framed photographs on his office wall. One is of the Louvre pyramid — a totem of high-tech modernity as the French see themselves. The other is of a pair of ancient stone steps — suggesting a turreted, Sleeping Beauty French castle for a theme-park retail world.

## From Poetry 'Slam' Champ to Star of the Spoken-Word Scene

By Neil Strauss  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Maggie Estep doesn't have to stray far from her East Village studio here to find inspiration. She constructs humorous spoken pieces out of the point-less situations that occur on

her doorstep, from the drug dealers who see her every day but persist in futile efforts to offer her crack and "smoke," to the male passers-by who yell "Hey, baby" in her direction.

Thanks to MTV, Estep's small world has reached a large audience. Once just a small coffeehouse scene, the spoken-word movement, combining poetry, performance art and stand-up comedy, has catapulted to national attention.

Last year, MTV got the bandwagon rolling when it lifted Estep out of the Nuyorican Poets Cafe in the East Village, the focal point of the performance poetry scene, and made her a star.

It broadcast — seemingly ad infinitum — two 30-second spots of her stand-up poetry, featured her on two spoken-word segments of "Unplugged," and dragged her around the country on its

"Free Your Mind" spoken-word tour. This summer, she toured with the Lollapalooza festival and performed at Woodstock '94.

Success hasn't necessarily translated into more material possessions. Her walk-up studio on East Fifth Street looks like the home of a starving artist.

"I've gotten paranoid now," she said, referring to her recent success. "I think, 'Oh my God, everybody hates me because I got too much attention.'"

In basic black — from the tips of her hair to the heels of her boots — she expresses herself more through delivery than words. When she said that she was "going to L.A. and forming in the K-Rock festival," she stretched out "rock" with a drawl that hinted at just how ridiculous she feels about her popularity with a rock-'n'-roll audience.

A rough and varied 31 years

have taught Estep not to take anything for granted. "I grew up constantly moving," she explained, pursuing her thick, purple-painted lips. "My father trains horses for wealthy people, and invariably gets mad at his employees because they're trying to push him around, and quits."

Born in Summit, New Jersey, she has lived in Canada, France, Colorado, Maryland, Georgia, New York state and Pennsylvania. When she was 17, she quit high school and moved to Manhattan.

She dated punk rockers, went to a few weeks and developed a heroin habit. While detoxing in the mid-'80s, she began writing fiction.

In 1986, Estep put her life back on track. She went to the Jack Kerouac School of Disembodied Poetics at the Naropa Institute in Boulder, Colorado, to take a summer course with

William S. Burroughs, and ended up staying for two more years. She later completed a bachelor's degree at Empire State College in Manhattan.

"The very first reading I did was in Boulder at this cafe somebody dragged me to," she said, stroking her black-and-white cat. "That was where I really started learning how to write. I could just tell what hit people and what didn't."

In 1988, Estep returned to the East Village and supported herself by working as an office manager at the World, a now-defunct nightclub, and odd jobs at the National Writers Union.

She soon became part of the budding performance scene that coalesced during open-mic sessions every Sunday night at ABC No Rio, a tiny East Village art space.

When the open-mic series ended, Estep said, she didn't feel comfortable performing

anywhere else — until someone took her to a poetry "slam" at the Nuyorican Poets Cafe.

In the 1950s beatnik tradition, these were loud, smoky competitions in which the poet with the most commanding speaking style, the best sense of humor and the most confidence came out on top.

**E**STEP became a regular winner at the slams; the growing audiences would shout for their favorite poems as if they were at a rock concert.

After MTV talent scouts visited the Nuyorican, what had been a strictly local scene was transformed into a celebrity breeding ground. To the joy and envy of her colleagues, Estep became a poster girl for the spoken-word movement.

Recently, the Nuyorican formed a record label with Imago Records called NuYo. Its

first release last spring was Estep's "No More Mister Nice Girl," an album of spoken and sung pieces set to music by I Love Everybody, an on-and-off rock band she has led for two years.

Estep is uncomfortable calling the pieces on "No More Mister Nice Girl" poems. She prefers to think of them as rants. Though Estep is genial in person, on her album she is cynical and confrontational. Her songs come from the point of view of an angry woman fed up with city life. "I'm not a normal girl," she shouts with punk-rock attitude in one song. "I'm an angry, sweaty girl, so bite me."

The creative process comes slowly for Estep. "I write a lot," she explained, looking longingly at the laptop computer behind her, "but I only get one piece every two months that I end up using. Of those, only about two a year end up being

ones that I really truly love and will continue to do."

Now, Estep said, demand is outstripping supply, and she is at work on a book-length collection of poems, stories and travel diaries.

But she can no longer rely on MTV for a career boost. The network has hardly even played the video for "Hey Baby," a song from Estep's album.

"They have that whole 'Free Your Mind' campaign," she said with a sarcasm worthy of her best spoken pieces, referring to the MTV tour that she undertook with John Hall, her former roommate and a fellow spoken-word artist. "But, you know, I've got a guy grabbing his crotch in my video and John's got two guys making out in his, so they tell us our videos can't be aired with those scenes. Yeah, free your mind, sure."

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Herald Tribune







## MARKET DIARY

## Inflation Gloom Hangs Over Stocks

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Monday on fears that inflation data due Tuesday would show rising prices that could cause the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates, which could eat into corporate profit.

## U.S. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.47 points, to 3,860.34, while losing issues outnumbered advancing ones by a 13-to-7 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 3/32, to 97 17/32, with the yield steady at 7.71 percent.

Many investors refrained from any significant commitments before the government releases its consumer price index for August on Tuesday.

On Friday, a higher-than-expected increase in producer prices for August pushed stock and bond prices sharply lower.

Investors are worried that the Fed will raise rates for a sixth time this year to slow economic growth and hold back inflation.

## British Rate Increase Puts Pound in Favor

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to an eight-week low against the pound after a rise in British interest rates boosted sterling against the world's major currencies.

The U.S. currency rose against the Deutsche mark, however, before the release Tuesday of U.S. inflation data.

## Foreign Exchange

foreign-exchange manager at Nations Bank of Texas in Houston. "The rate increase was kind of a surprise."

Britain's rate increase fueled speculation that rates will rise across Europe after declining for two years. Such speculation started last month when Sweden and Italy raised their interest rates. Unlike Britain, Sweden and Italy raised rates mostly to bolster their beleaguered currencies.

The pound rose to \$1.5705 from \$1.5525 on Friday. The dollar rose to 1.5343 Deutsche marks from 1.5374 DM, but it

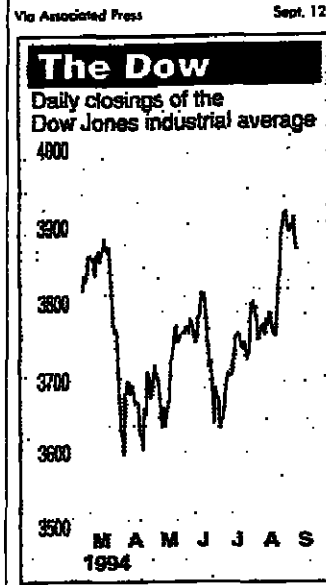
money to companies and makes equities less attractive relative to interest-bearing investments. Hanson PLC's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising 1/4 to 18 1/2. The company's shares have recently been active here and in London in dividend-related positioning.

Borden surged 2 1/4 to 13 1/4 after agreeing to be acquired by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. RJR Nabors, which is owned by Kohlberg and involved in the Borden deal, slipped 1/4 to 6 1/4.

Technology stocks were strong, with Unisys rising 1/4 to 10 1/4 after receiving three contracts for its computer systems, software and service. It also got a lift from a buy recommendation at Lehman Brothers.

In over-the-counter trading, Intel dropped 1 1/4 to 6 1/4 after microprocessors from other sources if Intel does not refrain from practices that Compaq said promote Intel's products at the expense of its customers in the personal computer industry. Compaq slipped 1/4 to 35 1/4.

(Bloomberg, AP)



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/2	+1/4
Apple	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Unisys	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	-1/4
Compaq	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
HP	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
Motorola	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/2	+1/4
Apple	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Unisys	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	-1/4
Compaq	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
HP	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
Motorola	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/2	+1/4
Apple	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Unisys	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	-1/4
Compaq	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
HP	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
Motorola	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 1/4	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
55 1/2	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/2	+1/4
45 1/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
35 1/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
10 1/4	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
6 1/4	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	-1/4
35 1/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
35 1/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
25 1/4	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
100 1/4	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Transportation	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Utilities	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Finance	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
SP 500	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
SP 100	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Industrial	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Transportation	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Utilities	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Finance	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Industrial	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Transportation	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Utilities	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Finance	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Industrial	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Transportation	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Utilities	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Finance	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
10 Bonds	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
10 Bonds	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

NYSE Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/2	+1/4
Apple	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Unisys	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	-1/4
Compaq	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
HP	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
Motorola	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

AMEX Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	55 1/2	54 3/4	55 1/2	+1/4
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Compaq	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
HP	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
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IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Diary

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Apple	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	+1/4
Unisys	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	-1/4
Compaq	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
HP	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	-1/4
Motorola	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	+1/4
IBM	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+1/4

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

Metals

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFTS)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

3-MONTH EURO (LIFTS)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Gold	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Oil	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Wheat	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Soybeans	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Corn	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4

3-MONTH POUND (LIFTS)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4
Copper	1,234	1,234	1,234	+1/4











# China Changes Satellite Orbit To End Dispute

**HONG KONG** — China ended a dispute surrounding its first step into the commercial satellite business by agreeing on Monday to move its Apstar 1 satellite to a different orbit to avoid interfering with signals from nearby satellites.

APT Satellite Co., a Hong Kong-based company controlled by China, said it would move Apstar 1 to the 138 degrees East slot, currently allocated by international agreement to the island nation of Tonga.

Apstar 1 was launched on July 21 into the 131 degrees East position, near a satellite operated by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.

A day after the launch, Japanese officials accused China of violating international regulations, and threatened to take "appropriate measures" if the satellite's relay unit were switched on. Japan asked China either to change the Apstar 1's planned position or refrain from using band widths used by the Japanese satellite.

Although APT's decision to move the orbit put an end to its dispute with NTT and other satellite operators, some of its customers may not be satisfied.

APT's customers for the Apstar 1 include Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s CNN, sports-

caster ESPN Asia, Viacom International and HBO Asia.

A spokeswoman for Television Broadcasts Ltd., another of APT's customers, said she was not worried about the satellite's new position as the coverage of her company's market in East Asia would not be affected.

But at least one other customer was not so happy. The customer, who declined to be named, said coverage from the earlier position reached comprehensively into the lucrative market of India.

However, the satellite's new position further to the East would weaken the strength of its signal over the Indian subcontinent.

The customer said he would have to investigate using more advanced methods such as bigger antennas to receive its signal in India, although it was too soon to know what the full impact of the orbital move would be.

Apstar said services from the satellite would begin soon, but did not elaborate.

China has been promoting its satellite launch business as a low-cost alternative to more expensive systems from other parts of the world. The Apstar 1 was put into space by a Long March 3 rocket from the Xichang space center.

## Little Saigon's Mission to Hanoi

### Vietnamese-Americans Pit Politics vs. Economics

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

**WESTMINSTER, California** — It took him eight tries and cost him nearly two years in prison, but a decade ago Philip Nguyen succeeded in fleeing Vietnam with his wife and children, though with little else.

This month, the outrage of some fellow refugees here in the community known as Little Saigon, he will return as a member of a delegation from the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce in Westminster to establish business links with the Communist leaders in Hanoi.

"I am going as a businessman," said Mr. Nguyen, 49, who is a partner in a company that manufactures water-filtration systems.

"But also I would like it if my relatives in Vietnam, if 73 million citizens there, can enjoy the same standard of living I enjoy here."

The trip adds an official stamp to the increasing flow of Vietnamese-American entrepreneurs to the country since President Bill Clinton lifted the trade embargo earlier this year. For some refugees, it is emblematic of the ascendancy of economics over politics.

The lifting of the embargo has hurt the busy underground economy that helped support Little Saigon, where about 60,000 Vietnamese-Americans live.

Many of the 1,500 businesses in the community thrive on the black-market transfer of dollars and goods to Vietnam, mostly through third countries such as Thailand and Taiwan.

Business boomed with sales of everything from pharmaceutical products to computers, transhipped to Vietnam by various routes. Even with much of its economy underground, Little Saigon was paying \$1 million a year in taxes to

Westminster, said Dr. Co Pham, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the leader of the delegation that will go to Vietnam later this month.

But now, he said, many of its pristine malls and shopping centers do little business, and the community that fled Vietnam in fear and desperation is turning its eyes back toward "big Saigon."

"We want Little Saigon to be the Hong Kong of Vietnam in the future,"

Every day except Sunday, a half dozen demonstrators with yellow-and-red South Vietnamese flags sit in the shade outside Dr. Co's medical center.

Large yellow banners stretched between the trees read, "To Foster Communism for dollars is a crime against humanity." Some patients entering Dr. Co's clinic have been harassed, he said, and some have stopped coming.

"They threaten my life all the time. I'm tired of them," Dr. Co said. "They disturb my peace, my concentration on patient care."

An organizer of the demonstrations, Diem Do, made the argument that can be heard among émigrés from Cuba and elsewhere: business contacts only serve to prop up a hated regime.

"Without foreign money, without foreign capital, without financial resources, the chances are they will collapse much sooner," he said.

The political byplay is only a sideshow to the new economic imperatives of the overseas Vietnamese community, said Yen Do, editor of largest Vietnamese-language newspaper in the United States, Ngoc Viet Daily News.

"Politics is just a sport here," Mr. Yen said. "People talk politics but they don't believe what they say. The true motivations around here are all business."

Mr. Nguyen is all business, too. "I'm not talking about politics," he said. "Forget about politics. As far as I'm concerned, Vietnam is a good market and we're going there. The product is a good product and it will help improve the life of the people there."

The 10-day trip in late September will visit both Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, where Dr. Co has scheduled meetings with the four top members of the Vietnamese government.

Dr. Co, a gynecologist who heads the thriving Boisa Medical Center here,

The Vietnamese community can be the middleman for exports, travel and banking as well as the recipient of investment by a growing class of wealthy Vietnamese officials, he said.

Hien Phan, the executive director of the chamber and another member of the delegation, said, "People will get wealthier and ideologies will vanish once they have a taste of money."

But the passions of the 20 years of fighting in Vietnam have been slow to die. In the fractured overseas Vietnamese community, conservative anti-Communists oppose the delegation.

In past years, a newspaper editor was killed for advocating contacts with Hanoi, and a travel agency that organized visits was firebombed.

million subscribers by 1994 for wristwatches, worldwide paging. A.T. & E. failed financially in 1991. Seiko, which had been providing the wristwatch receivers for A.T. & E., took over the company and the service.

Seiko faces stiff competition in a rapidly-changing field. In the United States, some two-way paging systems, capable of sending and receiving spoken and written messages, are being developed. Pagers also face competition from cellular phones. There are also some bold plans, such as Motorola Inc.'s Iridium project, to develop worldwide mobile communications services, including paging, using satellites.

## China Thirst Tempts Swire

Bloomberg Business News

**HONG KONG** — With an eye on China, the world's second-largest beer market, Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday it would buy a 39.2 percent stake in Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong for 523 million Hong Kong dollars (\$68 million).

The Hong Kong trading house said it agreed to buy 30.0 percent of the brewery from East Asiatic Co., a Danish industrial conglomerate and 9.2 percent from the Danish brewer Carlsberg A/S. Before the deal, Carlsberg and East Asiatic both held 50 percent stakes in the brewery.

Swire said the partnership would pave the way for Carlsberg Hong Kong to expand into China's beer market.

Carlsberg signed a memorandum of understanding on behalf of Carlsberg Hong Kong to buy a 99 percent stake in the brewing and can manufacturing business of the Huizhou Brewing Co. in Guangdong province from Hong Kong investment company Tomson Pacific, Swire said.

## Beijing to Keep H.K. Dollar Tie

The Associated Press

**BEIJING** — The Hong Kong dollar's link to the U.S. dollar will not be changed after the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, the China Daily said Monday.

The newspaper quoted official sources as saying the system had helped maintain investor confidence and Hong Kong's economic and financial stability.

The Hong Kong currency has been pegged at about 7.8 to the U.S. dollar, with only minor fluctuations allowed, since the early 1980s.

## Seiko Borrows a (Global) Page From Dick Tracy

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — In a development that sounds like something out of the Dick Tracy comic strip, Seiko Corp. said Monday that it planned to develop a global paging service that would deliver information to wristwatch receivers.

Unlike Dick Tracy's two-way wristwatch radio, however, the Seiko watches would only receive 16-character textual messages.

Seiko said customers could use the watches to receive news and financial information as well as short messages.

The company has been offering the wristwatch paging ser-

vice in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle for about a year and a half and has about 14,000 subscribers.

Seiko plans to expand service to 20 cities in the United States by the end of 1995 and to more than 50 U.S. cities by the end of 1996, Yoshiyuki Narahashi, a Seiko executive, said.

The service is also being introduced in Europe and parts of Asia, said Mr. Narahashi, who is the president of Seiko Communications B.V., a subsidiary based in the Netherlands that will develop the system.

Mr. Narahashi said Seiko would be able to offer less-expensive service than existing paging services. While conven-

tional systems require their own towers and antennas, Seiko will use existing FM radio stations to transmit its messages.

In Seattle and Portland, the service costs as little as \$6.95 a month for unlimited messages plus a \$20 sign-up fee. Customers also have to buy a receiver watch, which sells for \$100, a price that will be reduced to \$80, Mr. Narahashi said. He said the fee for nationwide service would also be about \$6.95 a month.

The technology used by Seiko was first developed by A.T. & E. Corp., a company in San Francisco that attracted a lot of attention in the late 1980s with its bold claims. In 1989, A.T. & E. said it would have 10

## Telstra Posts Record Profit, Seeks Growth in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SYDNEY** — Telstra Corp. announced the largest corporate profit in Australian history on Monday and the telecommunications company served notice it planned to use its financial muscle to become a major player in the Asia-Pacific region.

Telstra, wholly owned by the Australian government, said net profit soared 88 percent, to 1.7 billion Australian dollars (\$1.3 billion), while sales swelled 6 percent, to 13.4 billion dollars, for the 12 months to June 30.

The profit, which eclipsed the record set by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. of 1.36 billion dollars last month, was achieved through a combination of a lean

work force, reduced expenses and reduced tax and interest charges in a surging economy, the corporation said.

"It is critical that Telstra maintain a high level of profitability to meet customer demand for new and enhanced products and services in order for the company to be successful in a highly competitive industry," said Frank Blount, chief executive.

Telstra, which does business as Telecom Australia in the domestic telephone market, plans to increase spending by 3.5 billion dollars a year over the next three years to usher in rapid changes in the telecommunications industry.

"We are also positioning ourselves to be the preeminent telecommunications provider throughout the Asia-Pacific — our international strategies are fundamental to our future viability," Mr. Blount said.

But Telstra's Asia-Pacific expansion plans were denied Friday when it announced it would not proceed with a telecommunications joint venture in the Philippines. Telstra had planned to spend 267 million dollars on the venture.

"It was not the terms and conditions that we wanted to enter that market place for, or with, so in that regard I think it is the right decision and that is positive," Mr. Blount said.

Last week also saw the collapse of the Australian Pay Television consortium, an alliance between Telstra, News Corp. and Kerry Packer's Nine Network Australia Ltd.

But Mr. Blount said the collapse was also positive for the company because it was now allowed to pursue other ventures in Australia.

(Reuters, AFP)

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Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		9,890.37	10,145.00	-2.51
Singapore Straits Times		2,280.39	2,299.95	-0.85
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,032.90	2,070.60	-1.82
Tokyo Nikkei 225		19,917.28	19,897.88	+0.10
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,169.05	1,181.56	-1.07
Bangkok SET		1,490.41	1,508.65	-1.22
Seoul Composite Stock		995.70	986.52	+0.93
Taipei Weighted Price		6,967.48	6,999.82	-0.46
Manila PSE		2,819.31	2,983.00	-2.14
Jakarta Stock Index		521.24	532.58	-2.13
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,111.09	2,158.71	-2.21
Bombay National Index		2,172.80	2,149.49	+1.08

### Very briefly:

- Japan said it postponed a decision on a \$30 million purchase of U.S. military support aircraft after France, which also had sought the contract, questioned the bidding process.
- China is to introduce laws banning "excessive profit-making" to try to head off a "serious threat" to growth and social stability. Xinhua reported that retailers selling goods for more than a "reasonable" percentage above their average price in an area could be fined 100,000 yuan (\$12,000).
- BAT Industries PLC plans to enter the mutual funds and insurance markets in India in ventures with its 32 percent-owned Indian associate, ITC Ltd.
- Samsung Electronics Co., Goldstar Co. and Hansol Paper Manufacturing Co. issued South Korea's first won-denominated floating-rate notes, totaling 130 billion won (\$162 million); traders said buyers were responding coolly to the issues.
- Telekom Malaysia Bhd. gained an A rating for its proposed Eurobond issue of \$300 million to \$500 million from Standard & Poor's Corp., which cited the company's "impressive profitability and strong capital structure" for the upper-medium-grade rating.
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said it and its Matsushita Electronics Corp. subsidiary set up a joint venture, Shanghai Matsushita Semiconductor Co., with a Shanghai company to make integrated circuits in China.
- Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry said it began "informal talks" with Taiwan on lifting Taipei's ban on imports of Japanese cars.
- South Korea will allow 4,000 new foreign workers this year to work at the nation's shoe factories, which have been losing business to China and Southeast Asian countries where labor costs are lower.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

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**Herald Tribune**



**Monday's Closing**  
 Tabies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect site trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 300s Sts High Low Latest Ch's

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*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very dignified and official style. The President expresses his regret that he cannot deliver a personal message to the Congress, and he explains the reasons for this. He then proceeds to discuss the state of the Union, and he mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President. He also mentions the secession of the Southern States, and he expresses his hope that the Union will be preserved.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the affairs of the Department. The Secretary discusses the land claims of the various States, and he mentions the progress of the survey of the public lands. He also mentions the work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and he discusses the condition of the Indian tribes.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the financial affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the revenue of the Government, and he mentions the progress of the collection of the taxes. He also mentions the work of the Bureau of the Mint, and he discusses the condition of the coinage.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the military affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the strength of the Army, and he mentions the progress of the recruitment of new soldiers. He also mentions the work of the Bureau of the Ordnance, and he discusses the condition of the arms and ammunition.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the naval affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the strength of the Navy, and he mentions the progress of the construction of new ships. He also mentions the work of the Bureau of the Navy, and he discusses the condition of the fleet.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the diplomatic affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the relations of the United States with the various foreign countries, and he mentions the progress of the negotiation of treaties. He also mentions the work of the Bureau of the State, and he discusses the condition of the diplomatic corps.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the educational affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the progress of the education of the children of the United States, and he mentions the work of the Bureau of the Education. He also mentions the condition of the schools, and he discusses the progress of the research in education.

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9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the commercial affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the progress of the commerce of the United States, and he mentions the work of the Bureau of the Commerce. He also mentions the condition of the ports, and he discusses the progress of the research in commerce.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Fish and Game, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the fish and game affairs of the Government. The Secretary discusses the progress of the fish and game of the United States, and he mentions the work of the Bureau of the Fish and Game. He also mentions the condition of the fisheries, and he discusses the progress of the research in fish and game.

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1900	March	1	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
1900	March	2	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
1900	March	3	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
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1900	March	12	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
1900	March	13	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
1900	March	14	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
1900	March	15	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service
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1900	March	31	10:00 AM	St. Paul's	Service

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*[The page contains dense handwritten Chinese text arranged in vertical columns from right to left.]*

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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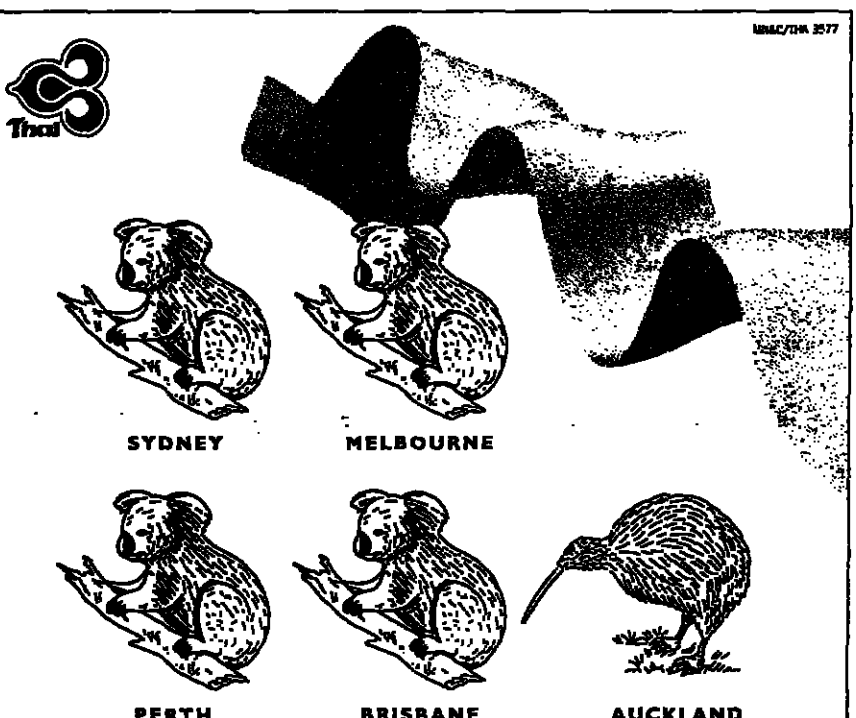
6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.



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## SPORTS

## Selig Group Is Seeking to Break Baseball Players' Union

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the major league team owners declared the season all but dead by flatly rejecting the players' latest proposition, the common lament was that the strike could not be resolved because there was no common ground.

Well, if there wasn't common ground, how come there was a three-letter word — tax — that could

## Vantage Point

be found in both the middle-ground concept brought into play last week by Jerry McMorris and an adjunct concept offered up by the union?

McMorris, the owner of the Colorado Rockies and a seeker of sanity for a sport gone mad, was talking about luxury taxes, the sort that would equate high-priced players with yachts, private jets and Maseratis. In other words, if an owner wants one and has the money to play with, he can buy into that bracket but must pay for that luxury by anteing up a percentage of whatever amount he has gone over the budget in order to help smaller clubs compete.

The players, thinking that such a plan would dissuade owners from signing free agents or expanding payrolls in fair-market fashion, said no. But they didn't ignore the idea and came up with a flat tax concept that, in theory, would help small markets mostly by taxing the payrolls and revenues of the big markets by 1.6 percent.

Then Bud Selig and Richard Ravitch, the acting commissioner and the owners' chief negotiator, took turns dumping on that premise. They said the players' proposal was beyond disappointing.

They suggested that it was also a whopping \$20 million short of the revenue sharing that the owners had initially proposed among themselves in January. Then those two men, who head the decision-making team for the owners, reverted to a familiar refrain by saying that the players had failed to address cost certainty and the financial needs of the small markets.

But, I suggest to you, had a player stood up at the moment that rhetoric came flying across the table, pulled \$20 million from his pocket and dropped it on the table, it still would not have been enough.

Why? Because the owners, revealing their true motives more so than at any

moment before that, did not even attempt to find a way to get that shortfall covered by the players.

The reaction, or lack thereof, did not stun the players. They have suspected all along that this battle is more about power than money. It did surprise some owners, though. In fact, it devastated some.

"I guess I was naive, but it wasn't until the last few days that I began to suspect strongly that this really is a concerted effort to break the union," one owner who spoke on condition of anonymity said Saturday. "Lurking in the minds of the brains of baseball, Selig and Jerry Reinsdorf, this seems to be a genuine effort, which has attracted more than a handful of really hot owners, to do this thing."

Why? This particular owner, one of many who don't get to enter the inner sanctum with the Great Lakes leadership, has a theory about what happened and, just as important, what didn't on Friday.

"When the union came back with an offer which transferred about 1 or 2 percent of the money, which was far less than what we anticipated in our revenue sharing, normally what you do in labor negotiations is say, 'Well, that's not nearly good

enough, but we're willing to talk about the idea that you've got here and see if we can look for some other options or look at some other numbers,'" the owner said. "But they didn't do that."

Therefore, he said: "I believe now that there are a lot of owners who are saying, let them stay out, we're going to see this through, and all that baloney."

"How we got here, I don't know. Whether it was a long-term plan somebody had, I don't know. But we ended up here not knowing how we got here, but it's a bad situation. And I'm not at all pleased about it. I just don't think it's bargaining in its truest sense. I don't think there's an attempt here to bargain."

SELIG SPENT a great deal of his time at a news conference Friday telling the news media not to look for owners such as the one above because they don't exist. They do, though, even if they do not outnumber the ones in control.

Consider this assessment, from a different owner, in a different league.

"One of the scariest things is old hard-line owners think they're smelling blood," he said. "It's bizarre. It's been so long since ownership stayed intact and stood up, this

is an unusual position for them to be in at this stage of a strike. When you think about it unraveling, there's a group thinking we have them where we want them."

The players know that. Yet, when they think unraveling, they think of it in terms of the dismantling of major leagues as we know it. They now believe that the owners are willing to fight into the spring of 1995 and beyond.

Still, the players aren't thinking of cracking. They're thinking of new owners, or so Brett Butler of the Dodgers indicated when he talked of how the on-field talent would prefer trying to play in a new league rather than accept a salary cap.

Players have traditionally shown such resolve. But it's a new bent for the owners, something clearly a majority have warned to. That has led to a sort of trench-warfare mentality. Such wars can be won, of course, as happened in Europe in World War I. But how many years after that bloody episode did all sides ask whether a victory at such a cost was really a victory?

Baseball's antagonists, now thinking in terms of blood-letting, of winning or dying, will have a victor emerge from this debacle one day, one month, one year. No

## Season's About 'Dead as Can Be'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Bud Selig, the major leagues' acting commissioner, went to the Green Bay Packers' football game on Sunday and said he still had some other owners to speak to Monday, but would make an announcement about the baseball season by Wednesday evening.

Still, he appeared only a series of phone calls away from formally canceling the rest of the season and the 89-year run of the World Series. The season, said another baseball official, is "about as dead as it can be."

"You can't fail but to be very pessimistic," said the Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos. "It seems that there are efforts made from each side but the two sides are hardly speaking about the same things." (NYT, AP)

matter what the cost is, though, it will be far too great if all that's left to explore is what impure motives led to the gutting of the game.

## Not Pretty, but Dallas Tops Oilers

The Associated Press

Barry Switzer has already learned that in the National Football League you take a victory any way you can get it.

"This was not a thing of beauty, but I know a lot of teams would be happy to take a win like this," said center Mark Stepnoski after the Dallas Cowboys escaped with a 20-17 victory over the visiting Houston Oilers on Sunday.

On a day the Oilers hounded Emmitt Smith's every step, the Cowboys made just enough big plays to give Switzer a 2-0 start and the honor of having more victories in his rookie season than either Tom Landry or Jimmy Johnson. (Landry was 0-11-1 and Johnson was 1-15).

"We did what we had to do," Switzer said.

Subbing for Cody Carlson, who was not activated after separating his left shoulder last week, Houston quarterback Bucky Richardson made his first NFL start and kept the Cowboys off guard although they managed four sacks and two interceptions.

Richardson completed 20 of 42 passes for 242 yards and twice scrambled for first downs, once on fourth-and-18 from the Dallas 38 to position Houston for Gary Brown's 2-yard touchdown run, his second score of the game, with 4 minutes left.

Troy Aikman was 14 of 25 for 228 yards, while Smith, who had 171 yards last week in going for his fourth straight NFL rushing title, had 90 yards Sunday on 27 carries.

But the stacked Oilers' line proved to be their downfall when Aikman hit Alvin Harper for a 53-yard touchdown pass in the third period for a 20-10 lead. Harper was under single coverage.

"A moral victory is for teams like SMU," said Houston line-

backer Micheal Barrow. "There is no moral victory in the NFL."

Chargers 27, Bengals 10: Mark Seay caught eight passes for 119 yards and two touchdowns as San Diego began its season 2-0 for the first time since 1981.

Stan Humphries threw for 299 yards and two touchdowns. Natrone Means ran for 107 yards and a touchdown and San Diego's defense forced three turnovers deep in its own territory.

David Klingler was 21 of 34 for 180 yards with one touch-

## NFL ROUNDOUP

down, but committed two of the winless Bengals' three turnovers.

Jets 25, Broncos 22: Nick Lowery kicked a 39-yard field goal nearly 4 minutes into overtime after Boomer Esiason had guided the Jets 45 yards with the kickoff.

Rob Moore put New York ahead, 22-19, with a 35-yard TD reception and two-point conversion pass with 4:15 to go.

Esiason finished 26 of 37 for 297 yards and two touchdowns. John Elway was 29 of 42 for 319 yards and one Denver score.

Seahawks 38, Raiders 9: Rick Mirer threw three touchdown passes following Los Angeles turnovers in a nine-minute span of the second half.

The Raiders, considered one of the AFC's Super Bowl contenders entering the season, fell to 0-2 and had their eight-game winning streak against the Seahawks snapped. Seattle is 2-0 for the first time in six years.

Redskins 38, Saints 24: John Friesz threw a career-high four touchdown passes, going 15 of 22 for 195 yards without an interception in New Orleans.

Brian Mitchell, who set up a touchdown with an 86-yard kickoff return, scored on a 74-yard punt return that gave Washington a 21-3 lead.

Giants 20, Cardinals 17: Dave Brown threw two 1-yard scoring passes to Howard Cross in the first half, and Michael Brooks and Keith Hamilton sacked Jim McMahon on consecutive plays late in the fourth quarter to preserve the victory for New York.

■ In earlier games, reported in Monday editions:

Chiefs 24, 49ers 17: Joe Montana, beating the team that traded him after he won four Super Bowl titles, threw two touchdown passes in Kansas City as he outplayed Steve Young, who took Montana's job in San Francisco.

Montana completed 19 of 31 passes for 203 yards. Young was 24 of 34 for 288 yards and a touchdown, but was sacked four times, threw two interceptions and fumbled once. Another fumble, by San Francisco's John Taylor with 2:23 left, ended the 49ers' last chance.

Bills 38, Patriots 35: Steve Christie saved Buffalo with a 32-yard field goal with 52 seconds left after his team blew a 14-point halftime lead.

Jim Kelly, who threw for four touchdowns in the first half, had two interceptions in the fourth quarter. Both led to New England touchdowns, tying the score at 35-35 with 4:22 left.

Drew Bledsoe threw for three TDs and 380 yards, and the Patriots scored 35 points for the second straight week but still fell to 0-2.

Vikings 10, Lions 3: Warren Moon, in his first home game since Minnesota acquired him from Houston in the offseason, completed 22 of 35 passes for 221 yards and a touchdown. Scott Mitchell, whom the Vi-

kings had tried to sign, was 18 of 40 for 212 yards and was sacked six times for Detroit, and Barry Sanders rushed 12 times for 16 yards, his lowest total since 1990.

Buccaneers 24, Colts 10: Craig Erickson threw for 313 yards, with scoring passes of 50 yards to Charles Wilson and 48 yards to Jackie Harris, as host Tampa Bay weathered another big day by Marshall Faulk.

Faulk ran for 104 yards on 18 carries and caught seven passes for 82 yards.

Falcons 31, Rams 13: Andre Rison caught 12 passes for 123 yards and two touchdowns while Jeff George, who threw for three touchdowns, was 29 of 38 for 287 yards in Atlanta. The Falcons' old quarterback, Chris Miller, threw three interceptions, one a tipped pass that Darnell Walker grabbed and returned 44 yards for a touch-

down.

Dolphins 24, Packers 14: Rookie Irving Spikes, a free agent who made Miami's roster after an exceptional exhibition-season performance against Green Bay, set up two first-half touchdowns as he ran 13 times for 70 yards before leaving early in the fourth quarter with a sprained right knee.

The Dolphin's Dan Marino completed 17 of 25 passes for 177 yards and two TDs. Brett Favre was 31 of 51 for 362 yards.

Steelers 17, Browns 10: Barry Foster, who rushed for 84 yards, put visiting Pittsburgh ahead to stay with a 1-yard plunge late in the game and Darren Perry, who made three of the four interceptions of Vinny Testaverde, stopped a last-gasp drive for Cleveland when he picked off Testaverde's pass at the Pittsburgh 10 with 54 seconds to play.



Steve Young heard defensive end Neil Smith coming as little panned out for the 49ers in a 24-17 loss in Kansas City.

## Frenchman Will Head New WLAF

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Frenchman has been named president and chief executive officer of the revamped World League of American Football.

Marc Lory, who has worked in international marketing for more than 20 years, was named to the WLAF post Monday. His appointment was announced by NFL President Neil Austrian.

"The game has great entertainment value and is a complement, not a replacement, for traditional European sports," Lory said.

Lory, who received an MBA degree from the

University of Chicago in 1977, has work experience in advertising, promotion and sports sponsorship. From 1990-93, he rebuilt Vuarinet Optical's distribution system in the United States.

Lory is fluent in French, English, Spanish and German.

The WLAF, which suspended operations after two seasons of poor ratings in the United States, is to be started up again next April with an all-European format. The league will have six teams, in London, Edinburgh, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

## International Recruitment

Every Thursday

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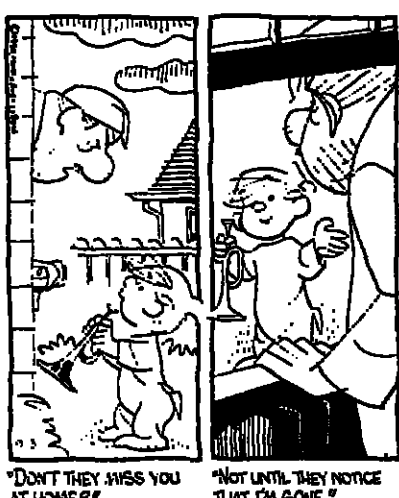
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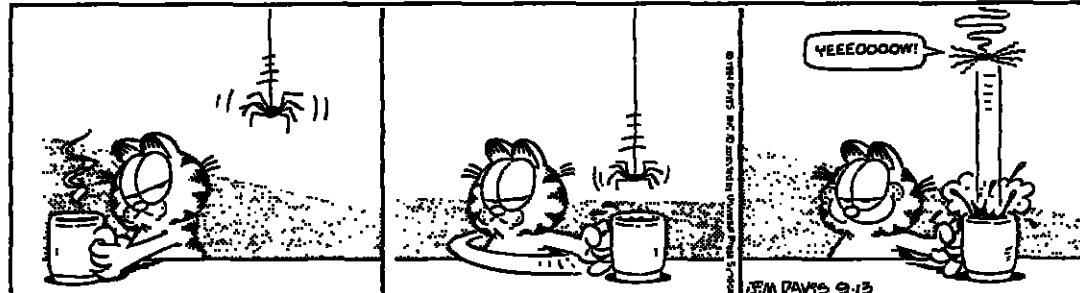
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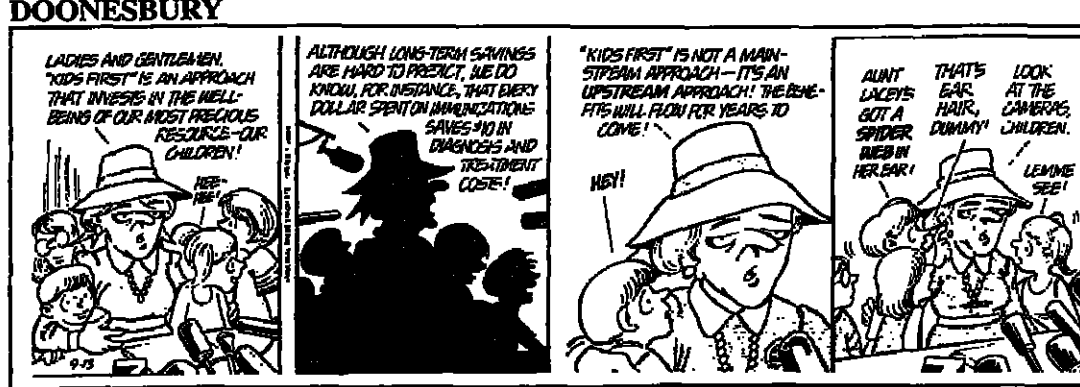
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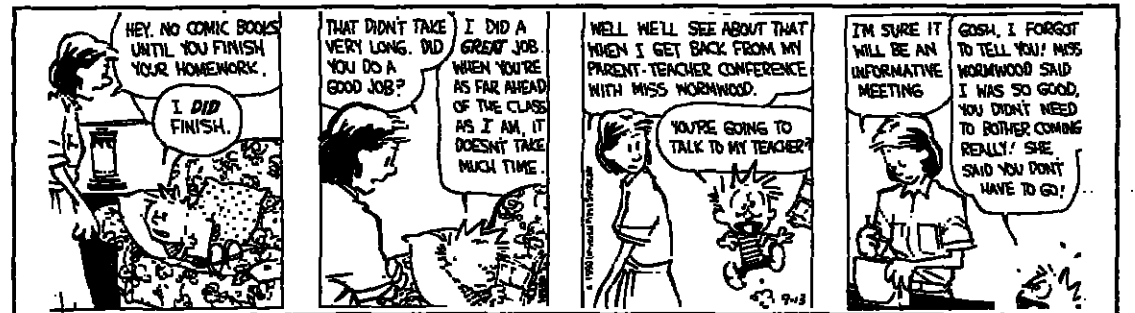
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